

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

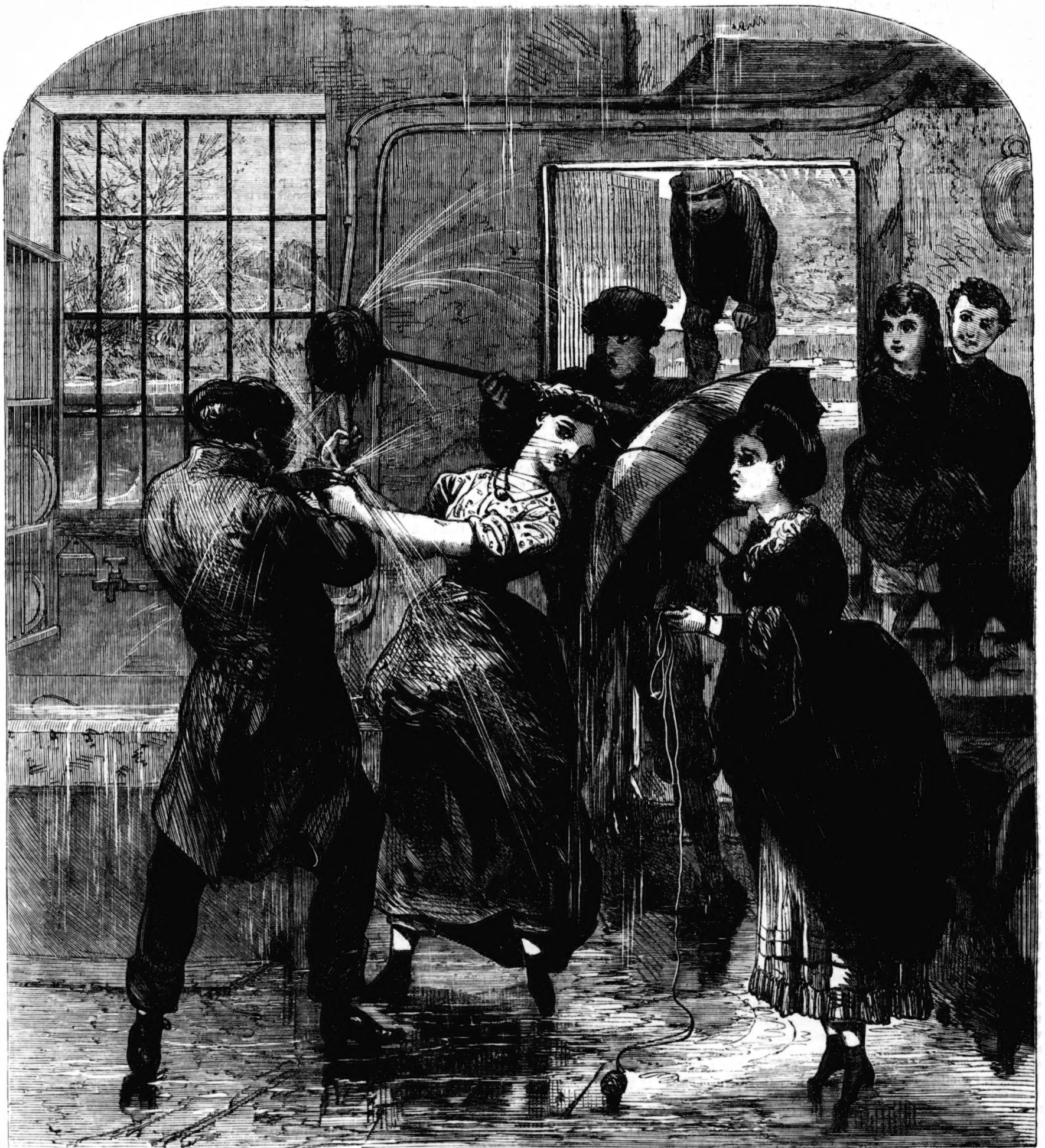
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THE BURST PIPE: AN INCIDENT IN THE THAW.



"DEFENCE—OR SOMETHING MORE?"

LORD DERBY, unlike some other eminent members of his party, is not much of a phrase-maker; he is more anxious about the substance of what he says than about the expressions he uses. And yet his Lordship lately uttered a sentence which is likely to become familiar as household words in England. The invasion-panic mongers are again busily at work, and are clamouring loudly about what they call "the efficiency of the national defences;" and it is very desirable indeed that the country should clearly understand what it is that the clamourers mean—whether their talk simply signifies "defence," or points to "something more." On these subjects the alarmists are provokingly vague; perhaps designedly so. Hence the importance of getting them to "explain themselves;" hence the aptness of Lord Derby's phrase.

Rigidly interpreted, "defence" means readiness to repel invasion from our own shores; but the word may also be stretched so as to signify keeping danger at a distance by meeting would-be invaders, if there be any such, on their own borders; and this interpretation, again, may be expanded so as to include any amount of interference with others on pretence of taking care of ourselves. What is it, then, that the clamourers about national defence really mean? It cannot very well be invasion of England that affrights their souls—just at present, at all events—for what nation is in a position to invade England? France was wont to be the bugbear held up to John Bull; but France, just now, is in no case to invade any body; she has more than enough to do in resisting invasion herself.

To Germany, therefore, the alarmists point; but is Germany in much better condition? Her hands, too, are tolerably full of work, and consequently, whatever may be her inclinations, she has not the means of undertaking more. Besides, though heretofore victorious in the present struggle, she must be greatly crippled by it, both in men and in means. Germany must already have lost in killed, wounded, or otherwise disabled, wellnigh enough men to form a goodly army, even as armies are reckoned in these days; and where is she to find more? We dare say there are foolish men in the German armies who talk wildly about invading England; and there are, probably, Bluchers among them still who think London "a fine place to sack," or to "requisition," which, we take it, is very much the same thing. But what do "invading England," and "requisitioning London" mean? They mean men, they mean money, they mean ships, and they mean skill—including nautical skill. Supposing that Germany possesses men to spare for the land service of an invasion of this country, and fully allowing that she does not lack the skill to direct them, how about the money, and the ships, and the needful nautical capacity? If we be inferior to the Germans in a military sense, we have surely advantages in financial and naval matters. Thrifty as the Governments and people of the Fatherland are, and wasteful as is the military administration of Great Britain, our resources in money must yet be much greater than theirs; and, as to naval affairs, there cannot be a moment's comparison, either as to means or skill to use them. Germany has, practically speaking, no navy; for what is her small squadron compared to the fleets of France, much more those of Great Britain? And then she has but a contracted seaboard, and therefore a limited school in which to train seamen. Clearly, Germany is in no case to immediately invade England; neither is France; and what reason is there, then, to fear invasion? None that we can see, just at present.

Invasion of England by any nation not possessed of a powerful, well-manned, and skilfully-commanded fleet is an absurdity in face of the naval forces we can always have at hand. Supposing that King William were to conclude peace with France to-morrow, and should obtain possession, as one condition of that peace, of half the French navy—or, say, twenty ships-of-war; and supposing, furthermore—which is a very large supposition indeed—that a port, or ports, more convenient than any Germany now holds were ceded to her, would even these advantages enable her to seize and to permanently maintain control over that "strip of silver sea" that lies between these shores and the nearest point of the Continent? Not, assuredly, if our Navy be as efficient as we are told it is, and if it be maintained in that state of efficiency, as we hope and believe it will be. In point of fact, it would take a generation at least of unintermitting attention to naval armament to enable Germany to cope with existing British naval forces, even should these be as grossly neglected and mismanaged in the future as our Army is said to be at present. In that time we may surely so reform our military system as to be in a position to bid defiance, on our own soil, to even the legions of Germany. Steam, it is alleged, has so greatly changed naval tactics as to annul many of the advantages our insular position gave us in former times. We do not believe it; for we are convinced that nautical skill and good seamanship are still as essential to successful maritime warfare as ever they were. Besides, does any Continental nation—especially, does Germany—possess a monopoly of the advantages steam-power confers at sea? Has England been asleep while these changes have been in progress? and has she alone failed to adapt her naval tactics to the altered circumstances of the times? Is not steam-power as well suited for defence as for attack? Is it likely, in fine, that German naval officers, seamen, and engineers are as much superior to the same orders of men in England as German military leaders and German soldiers have proved themselves superior to those of France? We do not wish to inculcate over-

confidence or foolhardy conceit; but surely we lay ourselves open to condemnation on neither point if we refuse to admit so extravagant a supposition. Once more, then, we conclude that there can be no immediate fear of invasion of these shores; and that, for mere defence, we have forces enough, if they be properly organised and wisely employed.

But if we have no immediate occasion to dread invasion of these shores, may there not be other good reasons for putting our national defences in an efficient state? Situated as we are, and mixed up as we can scarcely help being in the affairs of Europe—nay, of the whole world—such reasons may exist; and defences in an efficient state are always desirable. But here arises another question. What is meant by efficiency? Does it signify such a reorganisation of our forces as to render them really worth their cost, or does it merely mean the blunderer's expedients—more men and more money: the one to be as little reliable, the other as wastefully expended, as heretofore? The regular British land forces at present equal in numbers about one German corps d'armée; but they cost as much as the whole Prussian army, which includes three or four such corps. There are reasons, we know, why British soldiers should be more expensive than German soldiers. Men are more valuable here than in Germany—of course, we mean in an industrial sense; and our Army is recruited on voluntary, not on compulsory, principles. We "requisition" neither men nor materials in this country, and therefore must pay the full market value for both, not merely one arbitrarily fixed by Government—that is, by the requisitioners. But, making all reasonable allowances, four times the cost, man for man, is rather too much, even without taking relative efficiency into account at all. And our Army, we are told, is not nearly so effective, relatively to its strength, as are the armies of Germany. Who is to blame for this? Surely those who have the management of our military affairs, and not the people, who have nothing to do with the matter except to pay the cost.

Beyond all doubt, then, the first thing to be done is to make our Army, such as it is as regards numbers, thoroughly efficient; and to consider questions of increase afterwards. Sir John Pakington, that universal administrative genius, who is equally ready to undertake the management of the Navy or of the Army, or both at once, we dare say, said the other day, that perhaps the British Army required reform, but it needed extension first. In that we differ entirely from the amphibious statesman. We think that reform should precede extension; for of what use is it to pour more money—for that is what "extension" really means—into the fathomless gulfs of War-Office and Horse-Guards waste, till we have an assurance that something like adequate value will be secured? The constitutional rule of "Redress of grievances before Supply" is especially applicable to Army administration and military organisation. Let us insist upon having Army reform, to begin with, and then consider questions touching Army extension, if Army extension be really needed. Let not attention be drawn away from the real wants of the country in this matter—namely, efficient and pure military administration, a thoroughly organised army, really trained officers who shall look to merit alone for advancement, and well-disciplined soldiers—by a vague cry for more men, which, under the existing system, will simply mean additional waste. Above all, do not let us permit alarmists to frighten us into voting more men and more money till we know that both are needed, and till we have a distinct notion of the purposes to which they are to be applied when voted. In the words of Lord Derby, let us clearly understand whether our counsellors mean simply "defence—or something more."

THE BURST PIPE.

It would be hard to say, perhaps, whether frost and snow, or the thaw that must needs follow them, bring the greatest measure of trouble and annoyance to a resident in London. While the frost holds and the snow lies, locomotion through the streets is both dangerous and toilsome. Pedestrianism is difficult, and comfortable or speedy vehicular circulation nearly impossible. The roadway is impeded by piles of half-frozen snow, the dragging of carriage, cab, or omnibus through which is downright cruelty to the poor horses condemned to such work. The footpaths become slippery as glass by reason of the surface of glazed ice by which they are incrustated—police regulations as to "cleansing the pavement" to the contrary notwithstanding. Indeed, the cleansing process only makes matters worse, for the residuum of snow left after the pavement has been scraped is first partially melted and then becomes congealed into an almost impracticable sheet of ice. Horses are continually "coming to grief" on the roadway, and pedestrians on the footpath; limbs are broken and lives endangered; while parish officials are supine, and contractors—if one of that fraternity can be caught and questioned—fancy they have settled the whole matter by telling you that "Snow is a difficult thing to dispose of, Sir." Nor is it out of doors alone that the troubles of frost in London are encountered; the peace and comfort of home are disturbed too. The water gets frozen in the pipes, and the supply is even more effectually cut off than if the "turncock" had been at work to punish impecunious or careless householders for letting the "rate" get into arrears. A mulet may mollify the blue-coated official and induce him to set "the tap" flowing again; but the great northern causewayman is inexorable. You cannot melt him by paying up arrears; you must wait till his icy breath having been at last counteracted by southern or western breezes, a thaw comes. And then fresh, perhaps even worse, troubles are upon you. The pipes, which your landlord has no doubt assured you were all sound and in good order, burst with more or less violence; your kitchens, cellars, and other underground premises are flooded; and, as persons skilled in dealing with such emergencies, like policemen, can never be had when wanted, you are thrown upon your own resources for means to stop the unwelcome deluge. Generally speaking, too, domestic improvised expedients are of small avail—dusters, tape, and string being held in thorough contempt by the hydraulic foe you have to contend with. Then, ten to one but your womankind intensify your troubles and increase your difficulties by their cries, their terrors, their lamentations, their impossible suggestions, and the utterly futile appliances with which they propose to stem the flood. In such a dilemma is the paterfamilias shown in our Engraving, and his case has been that of hundreds in London since the thaw came.

Foreign Intelligence.**FRANCE.**

On the 15th General Trochu sent out a parlementaire with a letter to Count Moltke, remonstrating against the damage done by the fire of the batteries to schools and hospitals, which were under the protection of international humanity. On Tuesday Count Moltke replied that it was by accident, owing to the great distance and fog, that such buildings had been struck; but that, when the batteries were nearer, the gunners could be more discriminate in their aim.

General Trochu has issued a proclamation stigmatising the conduct of two officers of the Mobile Guard, a sergeant and corporal of the Mobile Guard, and a Sub-Lieutenant of the Eclaireurs of the National Guard, who, on the 9th, held communications with the enemy and then disappeared. He declares them deserters; orders them to be prosecuted as such; and consigns them to dishonour and shame.

M. Carnot has been appointed prefect of the department of the Seine Inférieure and Extraordinary Commissioner for the Seine Inférieure, Eure, and Calvados.

The French brig St. Marc, 185 tons, Lotelier, master, from Dunkirk for Bordeaux, with a cargo of beans and flour, has been captured by the North German frigate Augusta, six miles off Bordeaux. The captured vessel put into Plymouth for water and provisions, and with loss of sails. Besides her own crew, seven in number, the French brig has on board a prize crew from the Augusta, consisting of one officer and five men.

SPAIN.

The French frigate Heroine arrived at Vigo last Saturday evening. The Prussian war-steamer Augusta was in the harbour at the same time. The Spanish Government decided that the latter, as the less-powerful vessel, should be allowed to leave twenty-four hours before the French ship.

THE PAPACY.

Telegraphic communications passed in October last between Count Bismarck and Count Arnim, the Ambassador of the North German Confederation, on the subject of the Pope's departure from Rome. An inquiry on the part of the Pope, dated Oct. 8 last, and transmitted to Versailles by Count Arnim asking whether the Pope might count upon the King for security to depart with all due honours, was answered in the affirmative by Count Bismarck on the same day. The Chancellor of the North German Confederation at the same time addressed the Italian Government on the subject, pointing out that it was the duty of the King of Prussia towards his Catholic subjects to aid in upholding the dignity and independence of the Pope. The Italian Government answered that no doubt could exist with regard to the intentions of the King of Italy to uphold the dignity and independence of the Pope.

GERMANY.

The Prussian War Office has issued a circular, giving further directions as to the employment of the French prisoners. Care is to be taken that they do not injure private industry, and the manufacture of fish-nets, straw mats, grindstones, blankets and boots, wooden carvings, boards for bookbinding, &c., is recommended. In order to stimulate the industry of the men, the present rule of five hours' daily labour without payment is repealed, and the entire value of their work is to be given to them, either in procuring additional comforts or as pocket money. The purchase of books and tobacco out of the proceeds of their labour is especially suggested.

At present one can hardly find a family in Germany, from the highest to the lowest, which has not some relative to lament in consequence of this war. France has not suffered so severely, because service in the campaign has not been nearly so universal among the French families. In several regiments of the 4th Army the officers have been much more than decimated. The Queen's Guards lost nearly half theirs, so did the Schützen. Some companies have been left without one of the officers who set out from Germany with the regiment. The Saxons have had 105 officers killed and 150 wounded, while their loss of men in killed and wounded is nearer to 7000 than to 6000.

While the North German Democrats oppose the war on account of its being carried on against a Republican Government, the South German Ultramontanes are equally opposed to it on account of its having led to the unity of Germany under a Protestant Emperor. The *Vaterland* of Munich advises the King of Bavaria to withdraw his troops and conclude a separate peace.

LUXEMBURG.

A letter from the King of Prussia to Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Governor-General of Luxembourg, expresses the hope that the questions pending between Luxembourg and Germany will be amicably settled. The letter also assures the Prince that Germany has no intention to imperil the existence of Luxembourg as a separate State.

AUSTRIA.

The ordinary and extraordinary war estimates, together with the appended resolutions and all the propositions of the committee, were, last Saturday, passed through the final stages in the Austrian Delegation almost without debate. Herr Giskra, in a long speech, advocated the appointment of a committee to consider proposals for fixing a normal military estimate for times of peace.

The appeal in the case of Prince Karageorgewich was decided on the 14th inst., the Prince being condemned to eight years, and his accomplices, Trifkovic and Stankovic, to four years' close confinement, but not in irons. The prisoners were also condemned to pay the cost of the trial and of their maintenance while in prison.

RUSSIA.

The *Börsenzeitung* says, in reference to the Budget of 1871, which is about to be published, that there will be a deficit of 5,000,000 roubles, which will be covered by the surplus of previous years. The revenue has increased by nearly 14,000,000, and amounts to 454,000,000 roubles. The expenditure of the War Department has only increased by about 10,000,000, under the head of army equipment.

SWEDEN.

The Reichstag was opened on Wednesday. The Speech from the Throne, after alluding to the present war and to the possibility of its spreading, points to the question of army organisation as the most important and most pressing. A bill containing an exhaustive plan of army reorganisation, and based on that of 1869, with the principle of general liability to military service, is announced, as well as a war tax for the purchase of war material and the erection of fortresses. Of other important bills, those for a new currency system, for the extension of railways, and for the repeal of the tax on the manufacture of iron, are mentioned. The revenue is estimated at 45,610,000 rigsdaler in the Budget for the financial years 1871 and 1872, and the expenditure at 50,563,000 rigsdaler, which does not include the extraordinary expenses for the army, amounting to 17,000,000 rigsdaler.

GREECE.

In reply to a statement made by Mr. Erskine, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has declared that nothing shall prevent the course of justice, and, should it be proved that other persons are incriminated in the affair of the brigands, they shall also be brought before the Criminal Court.

THE BELFAST LAND SESSIONS opened on Monday, before Mr. John Hastings Otway, Q.C., chairman of the county of Antrim, when the first case under the Ulster Tenant Right custom was disposed of. The claimant was a widow named McKee, residing at Ballycarry, in the county of Antrim, and the respondent was Joseph Bigger, of Belfast. His Worship granted £150 as compensation, the claimant to remain in possession of the farm till November, 1871.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE IMPERIAL DIGNITY BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

A PROCLAMATION of the King of Prussia to the German people has been forwarded through Count Itzenplitz to the Upper and Lower Houses of the Prussian Diet. It runs as follows:—

We, William, by God's grace King of Prussia, hereby announce that the German Princes and Free Towns having addressed to us a unanimous call to renew and undertake with the re-establishment of the German Empire the dignity of Emperor, which now for sixty years has been in abeyance, and the requisite provisions having been inserted in the Constitution and the German Confederation, we regard it as a duty we owe to the entire Fatherland to comply with this call of the united German Princes and Free Towns, and to accept the dignity of Emperor. Accordingly, we and our successors to the Crown of Prussia henceforth shall use the Imperial title in all the relations and affairs of the German Empire, and we hope to God that it may be vouchsafed to the German nation to lead the Fatherland on to a blessed future, under the auspices of its ancient splendour. We undertake the Imperial dignity conscious of the duty to protect with German loyalty the rights of the Empire and its members, to preserve peace, to maintain the independence of Germany, and to strengthen the power of the people. We accept in the hope that it will be granted to the German people to enjoy in lasting peace the reward of its arduous and heroic struggles within boundaries which will give to the Fatherland that security against renewed French attacks which it has lacked for centuries. May God grant to us and our successors to the Imperial Crown that we may be the defenders to the German Empire at all times, not in martial conquests, but in works of peace in the sphere of national prosperity, freedom, and civilisation!

After Count Itzenplitz had read the proclamation of the King relative to the Imperial dignity in both Houses of the Prussian Diet, the Presidents made speeches referring to the high significance of this document, and calling for cheers for Germany's Emperor, King William. The members cheered unanimously. The Lower House determined to reply to the proclamation by an address.

King William was, on Wednesday, proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors, in the palace of the French Kings, at Versailles, and in the presence of all the German Princes under the standards of the army before Paris, and surrounded by the representatives of the different regiments.

FRANCE AND THE CONFERENCE.

M. JULES FAYRE wrote, on the 12th, a long circular, addressed to the French diplomatic agents abroad, in which he recounts the proceedings which have taken place relative to the Black Sea Conference from the time (Nov. 17) when the news first reached Paris that Russia had demanded a modification of the Treaties of 1856. "That such revision, should it be necessary, belongs exclusively to the Powers which were signatories of those treaties," M. Favre observes, "a truth so evident that it is needless to dwell upon it. There can be no doubt upon the point. Thus, when one of those Powers demanded a modification of the Conventions which were equally binding upon all the signatories, the idea of a Conference, at which the question could be discussed, was adopted without difficulty. The place of France in that Conference was marked out. But could she think of occupying it at a moment when she was entirely absorbed by the defence of her territory?" M. Favre was inclined to think not, unless the question of an armistice were to be also discussed; but M. Gambetta took a different view, and was from the beginning convinced that his colleague ought to go to London, "even without a previous promise or a subsequent armistice." M. Favre at length consented to attend the Conference if Earl Granville could procure him a safe conduct, which the English Minister proposed to do through the intervention of Mr. Washburne. Lord Granville's despatch informing M. Favre of this step is dated Dec. 29, and thus concludes:—

It had been agreed that the Conference shall assemble this week, but, in order to afford time for the arrival of the French Plenipotentiary, the day of meeting has been fixed for Jan. 3. I trust that your Excellency will authorise M. Tissot to represent you at the first meeting, at which I will place upon the order of the day only questions of form; and, if your Excellency is in a position to inform me of your arrival, I would propose to adjourn the Conference for a week to obtain the valuable advantage of your experience. I trust that your Excellency will permit me to take the opportunity of expressing my gratification at entering upon personal relations with yourself, and the pleasure I shall have in seeing you in London.

After this invitation (which he seemed to have regarded as a virtual recognition by Lord Granville of the Republic), M. Favre felt, he says, that "the Government would have committed a grave fault in rejecting the overture which was made to it." But then came the bombardment, and he felt that while that should last he ought not to quit Paris. "Perhaps," he says, "our protests addressed to Europe, the protest of the Ambassadors present in Paris, will soon put an end to it. Till then England will understand that my place is in the midst of my fellow-citizens." Accordingly, on the 10th inst., he wrote to Lord Granville in the terms following:—

M. le Comte.—I received only to-day, Jan. 10, at nine p.m., through the Minister of the United States, the letter which your Excellency has done me the honour of writing to me, dated Dec. 29, 1870, whereby I am informed that you have requested Count Bernstorff to place at my disposal the safe-conduct necessary for my passing through the Prussian lines and attending, as representative of France, the Conference which is to be opened at London. I thank your Excellency for this communication, and for the kindness shown me in facilitating the accomplishment of the duty imposed on me. It is, however, difficult for me to depart immediately from Paris, which for eight days has been given up to the horrors of a bombardment carried on against its inoffensive population, without the warning which is usual according to the law of nations. I do not feel it right to abandon my fellow-citizens at the moment when they are victims of this violence. Moreover, the communications between Paris and London are by the act of the commander-in-chief of the besieging army so slow and uncertain that I cannot, notwithstanding my good wishes, reply to your appeal in the terms of your despatch. You kindly informed me that the Conference would meet on Jan. 3, and would then probably adjourn for a week. Apprised of this on the evening of the 10th, I could not profit by your invitation in proper time. Moreover, Count Bismarck, while allowing the letter to reach me, has not accompanied it with a safe-conduct, which is, however, indispensable. He requests that a French officer should repair to the Prussian headquarters to seek the safe-conduct, availing himself of the occasion of an incident complained of by a parlementaire on Dec. 23, and Count Bismarck adds that, until satisfaction has been given him, the Prussian Commander-in-Chief forbids any communication by parlementaires. I do not inquire whether such a resolution, contrary to the law of war, would not be the absolute negation of superior rights which necessity and humanity have always maintained for the benefit of belligerents; I content myself with remarking to your Excellency that the Governor of Paris promptly ordered an inquiry into the fact cited by Count Bismarck, and in announcing this to him brought to his knowledge facts of the same kind, much more numerous, imputable to Prussian sentinels, on which facts, however, he had never thought of relying for the purpose of interrupting the exchange of ordinary relations. Count Bismarck seems to have admitted, at least partially, the justice of these observations; for this very day he charged the United States Ambassador to inform me that, reserving respective inquiries, he re-establishes relations by parlementaires. There is no necessity, then, for a French officer to repair to the Prussian headquarters, and I am about to enter into communication with the United States Ambassador in order to procure the safe-conduct which you have kindly obtained. As soon as I have this document in my hands and the situation of Paris permits, I shall proceed to London, sure beforehand of not invoking in vain in the name of my Government the principles of right and morality which Europe has so great an interest in causing to be respected.

The Conference assembled at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday at one o'clock, Lord Granville presiding. Austria was represented by Count Apponyi, Italy by Signor Cadorna, Prussia by Count Bernstorff, Russia by Baron Brunnow, and Turkey by Musurus Pascha. No representative of France was present. The Conference, after transacting merely formal business, adjourned till the 24th.

NEW GOLD COINAGE.—A proclamation is published in the *Gazette*, ordering the issue from the Mint of a number of sovereigns of the following design:—On the obverse side the Queen's effigy, with the inscription "Victoria D.G. Britanniarum: Reg.: F.D.:" and for the reverse the image of St. George, armed, sitting on horseback, and attacking the dragon with a sword, his spear having been broken in the encounter. Each coin is to bear the date of the year, and to have a graining on the edge. A second proclamation gives currency to gold coins made at the Branch Mint at Sydney throughout the British possessions.

THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE bombardment of Paris and the neighbouring forts, and the return fire of the besieged, continue with apparently but little actual effect on either side. German missiles in considerable quantities fall in various parts of the city; but, beyond killing or wounding a number of persons—of whom women and children are said to bear a large proportion—little damage seems to be done. The forts are a good deal knocked out of shape; but, beyond having their appearance spoilt, seem not much the worse. The damage sustained during the day is promptly repaired at night; and firing is renewed each morning from the supposed "silenced" forts. On their side, the Germans persistently continue the work, and are said to be advancing their batteries nearer to the enemy's line.

An unsuccessful sortie was made by the French against Le Bourget on the night of the 13th. The sortie was made under cover of a thick fog. When within a hundred yards of the German position, the French were met by a determined fire, which caused them to fall back. Other attempts to push forward followed with the same result. Ultimately, the men, notwithstanding the exhortations of their officers, refused to advance any farther. The forts continued to fire until three o'clock in the morning, and then all was silent again.

THE DEFEAT OF CHANZY.

The defeat sustained by General Chanzy at Le Mans, briefly reported last week, appears to have been serious, though not disastrous. Fighting had continued for several successive days, and ended in the evacuation of Le Mans by the French and its occupation by the Germans. The latter claim to have taken over 20,000 prisoners during the battle and since, a dozen guns and mitrailleuses, large numbers of carts and railway waggons and other rolling stock, immense quantities of stores, ammunition, &c. General Chanzy, in an order of the day, says that "shameful cowardice and an unaccountable panic" caused a certain portion of his troops to abandon important positions and compromise the safety of all. He adds that an energetic effort was not attempted, notwithstanding the orders to that effect immediately given; and he warns his men that safety can only be found in resistance, not in retreat. He calls upon them, therefore, to rally round their chief and fight vigorously. According to French accounts, General Chanzy continues to retreat in good order, notwithstanding the bad weather.

GENERAL BOURBARI'S OPERATIONS.

Vigorous fighting has been going on for a number of days between the French, under Bourbaki, and the Germans, commanded by Von Werder, near Belfort. Both sides claim advantages; but it would seem that the French commander is steadily working his way up towards Belfort, and has actually arrived within twelve miles of that fortress, the siege of which it is his first business to raise. Arcy and St. Marie, which Bourbaki states were occupied by his troops on the 13th, are villages on the road from Vesoul and Montbeliard, near the point where it is intersected by the great road from Besançon to Belfort. His despatch is a very modest one, and may readily be believed. He says that he is still gaining ground, and is amply satisfied with his Generals and troops. On the other hand, a telegram from Versailles states that on the 16th four French corps attacked General von Werder in his position south of Belfort; and that, after a battle of nine hours, the attack was repelled on all sides, with a loss to the Germans of about 300 men. The latest news to hand is contained in the following telegrams from Versailles, dated Jan. 18:—"9.50 p.m.—General Bourbaki, having renewed his attack, on the 17th, against General von Werder's entrenched position, and having been again repulsed with great loss, has commenced his retreat southwards. 11.15 p.m.—The army of General Bourbaki, which was victoriously repulsed by General von Werder, has been in full retreat since yesterday, and the attempt to relieve Belfort has been completely frustrated."

FAIDHERBE'S MOVEMENTS IN THE NORTH.

On the 16th General Faidherbe arrived at Fins, almost due east of Albert and north of Bapaume. On the 17th an outpost affair took place near Bapaume, probably between Uhlans and Franches-Tireurs. From Arras all military stores are being sent to Lille. St. Quentin is occupied by the French. The above is a summary of events in the north, and, on examination, it is very suggestive. That St. Quentin is now held by the French shows that the Prussians feel compelled to concentrate, and that the line extending from Mézières to Amiens has been broken. St. Quentin, we learn, has been occupied by a detachment from Cambrai. The movement to Fins is an indication of a push for Laon and Rheims, leaving Von Goeben on Faidherbe's right. Von Goeben and the headquarters of the 1st Army were at Amiens on the 14th, and we have every reason to believe that he has at that town and at Peronne a corps and a half of regular infantry and a division of cavalry, probably about 30,000 men at the outside. As to the removal of warlike stores from Arras to Lille, probably that indicates a determined advance on the part of Faidherbe. If this conjecture is correct, Faidherbe, taking with him the whole Army of the North, would naturally wish to place his stores in a place of security, which Arras, if uncovered, would certainly not be.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

We hear from Havre that on the 17th a Prussian force with two guns attacked the French troops near St. Romain. After a slight skirmish—which, with absurd exaggeration, is termed a severe engagement—the Prussians were repulsed with assumed heavy loss, the French only having fifteen casualties.

General Lecomte, who is supposed to have been left in command of a portion of Bourbaki's forces between Bourges and Gien, reports that for the third time he had dislodged the Prussians from Gien, which they had completely evacuated. All the columns of the enemy were in retreat by way of Montargis and Orleans. The Prussians lost far more heavily than the French. Several Prussian officers had been killed, among whom was Colonel von der Hope.

It is announced from Cherbourg that 50,000 troops which left that place on Sunday to reinforce General Chanzy were unable to unite with him, in consequence of the railway north of Le Mans being cut.

The garrison of Longwy have made several sorties during the last few days in order to prevent the establishment of the Prussian batteries. Notwithstanding, the investment is said to be complete except on the Belgian frontier. The four Prussian pioneers who blew up the bridge before the town were killed by the explosion. The bombardment commenced on Tuesday at eight a.m. All the villages around the fortress have been occupied by the Prussians, and all the roads leading to Longwy have been barricaded. The Prussians have erected an epaulement at 100 metres from the village of Vielliers-la-Montagne, and placed a siege battery there. Another battery has been established near Herserange, and a third at Tellancourt. On the 16th the Prussians detained in Longwy were exchanged for French prisoners. Colonel Massaroli, commander of Longwy, has issued an order of the day, in which he states that the Defence Committee of Lille has decided that the places of Givet and Longwy are to be defended *à outrance*; the possession of Longwy being of paramount importance in connection with the French military operations. The order of the day concludes thus:—"Let us remember that our honour is at stake; let us imitate the heroic example of Bitche, Phalsburg, and, above all, of Paris. Long live France! long live the Republic!"

MESSRS. TURQUAND AND HARDING, the liquidators of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited), have issued a report, showing that the indebtedness has been reduced to £162,604. The assets and securities still to be realised represent a sum of £599,689, but there is no possibility of arriving at a trustworthy estimate of the ultimate result. The total amount paid by the contributors in respect of three calls has been £2,042,961.

HOW THE WAR IS CARRIED ON.

NOTE FROM COUNT BISMARCK.

SOME time since Count Chaudordy, on behalf of the French Government, sent a circular to the representatives of France abroad denouncing what he called the irregular and barbarous way in which the Germans carried on the war. To this document Count Bismarck has replied in a circular addressed to the representatives of Germany at foreign Courts, in which he does not specifically deny the allegations of the French delegate. He appeals to the well-known character of the Germans for education and culture, and the testimony of the correspondents of the European and American press who have accompanied the German troops, as to their humanity. He then launches into a long series of recriminations against the French. On twenty-one different occasions, which preclude the supposition of accident or mistake on the part of the French troops, flags of truce have been fired upon, which were accompanied by a trumpeter sounding his bugle. The French have also been guilty of using explosive bullets, and a ball is now on view at the Foreign Office, Berlin, composed of sixteen edged segments, tantamount to chipped lead. At sea the French have burned and scuttled German merchantmen on the high seas, and ill-used the crews. The treatment of German prisoners in France has also been very bad, and the French have failed to fulfil the obligations of the Geneva Convention as regards the sick and wounded, while the Germans have done everything to uphold it, even admitting French military surgeons to their headquarters and delegates to the prisoners in Germany, the result being treacherous designs on the part of the latter. Moreover, the French authorities have encouraged faithlessness and all kinds of violations of military usage and honour. Count Bismarck then goes on to say:—

A Government which calculated upon remaining at the head of the nation under ordinary conditions would scout the adoption of such measures in the interest of the future of its country. But the dictatorship which has assumed power in France by a coup-de-main, and which is neither acknowledged by the European Powers nor by the French people, only considers the future of the country in proportion to its own interests and passions. The rulers in Paris and Bordeaux suppress the loudly-uttered desire of the people for an expression of its will as forcibly as every other free utterance of opinion by word or letter. By means of a reign of terror so arbitrary as to be impossible in any other European country, they extort from the people their money and their means to carry on the conflict, because they foresee that its end will likewise be that of their usurpation. . . . If it were the intention of the French rulers not to increase the hate of the two belligerent nations, but to facilitate the restoration of peace, they would afford the French people the possibility of hearing the truth and of expressing its opinions by the infallible method of a free press, and they would hasten to share with the representatives of the nation the responsibility at present resting upon them alone. Instead of that, we see that the press in France, as a monopoly of a despotic Government, is only used to misrepresent events, falsify the state of affairs, and make political capital out of the popular prejudices which public education in France has systematically created among Frenchmen respecting their superiority and their claims to dominate over other countries. The Government of the National Defence rouses the passions of the people without making any effort to restrain them within the bounds of civilisation and international law. It does not wish for peace; for by its language and attitude it deprives itself of the power to make peace accepted, even if it so desired, in face of the feeling which it has created among the masses. It has unchained forces which it knows not how to dominate or to keep within the limits of international law and European military usage. If, in view of this state of things, we are forced to exercise the rights of war with a severity which we regret, and which appertains neither to the German national character nor to our traditions, as is proved by the wars of 1864 and 1866, the responsibility thereof falls upon those persons who, without call or justification, have undertaken and forced upon the French people the continuance of the Napoleonic war against Germany while casting aside the traditions of European warfare.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent to the French diplomatic agents abroad a protest of the Government of the National Defence against the bombardment of the city of Paris, of which no previous warning has been given. The protest is to be submitted to the different European Cabinets:—

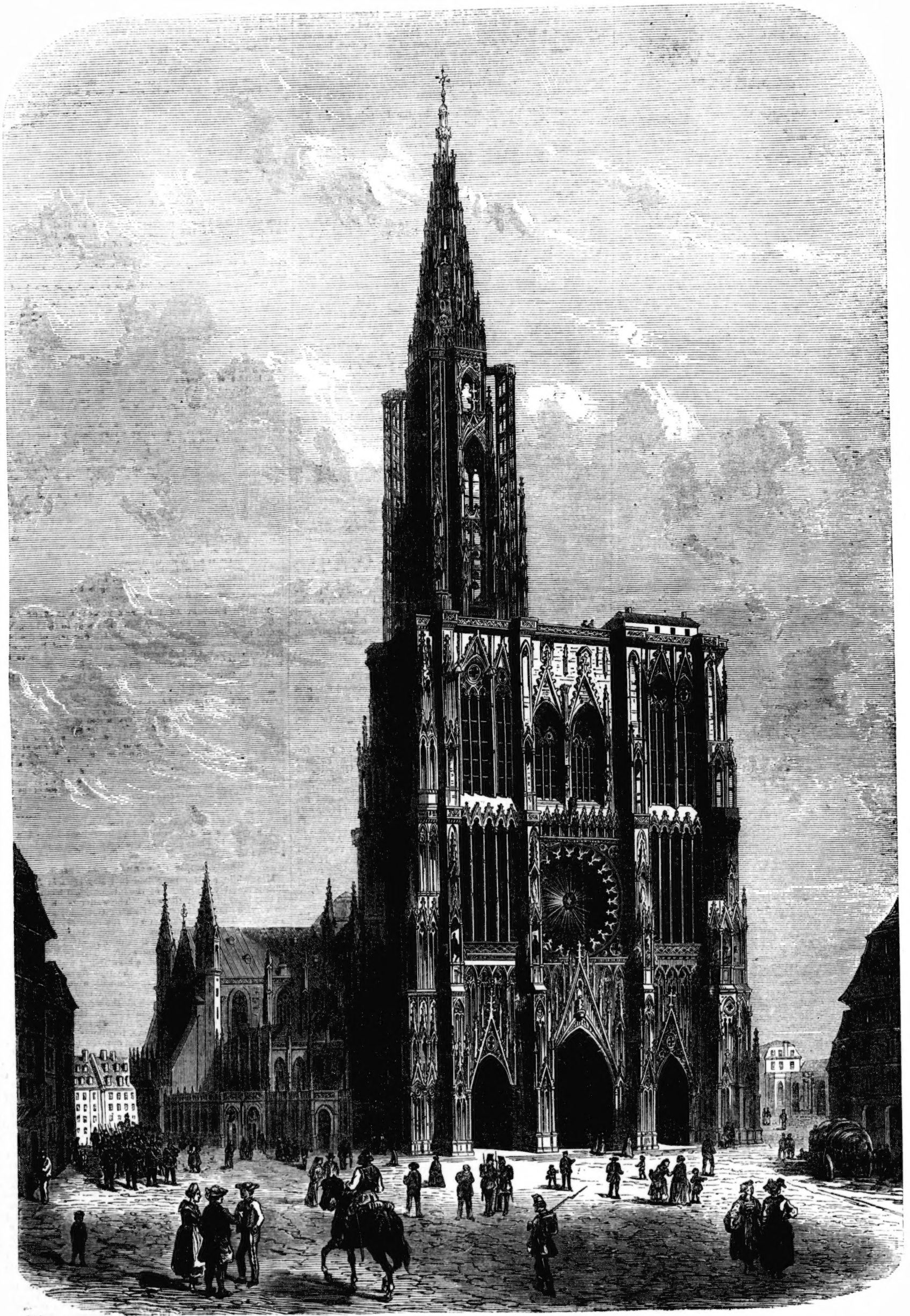
Prussian shells appear to have been wantonly launched against hospitals, ambulances, churches, schools, and prisons, making numerous innocent females and children their victims. No means had been afforded them to provide for this unexpected aggravation of suffering. The exigencies of war can never be an excuse for the shelling of private buildings, the massacre of peaceful citizens, and the destruction of refugees and hospitals. Suffering and weakness always find mercy at the hand of force; if force is not disarmed by them it is dishonoured. The besieger is bound to announce beforehand his intention to bombard, in order to give time for non-combatants, women, and children to be removed. There was no necessity for a bombardment without previous notice. The military action now taken is a calmly premeditated destruction, and is being systematically carried out, with no other end than to inspire the civil population with terror by means of arson and murder. The Government of the National Defence protests loudly, in face of the whole world, against this useless act of barbarism, and heartily shares the indignant sentiments of the inhabitants, who, far from being depressed by this violence, derive strength from it to repel the disgrace of foreign invasion.

The doctors of the public hospitals have signed a protest against the bombardment of the hospitals as a violation of the Geneva Convention.

SPIRIT OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Meanwhile, a letter published in the *Kölnische Zeitung* of the 13th is horribly suggestive of the international feeling engendered in this later phase of the war. The writer is an artillery officer on service in the country overrun by Garibaldi and his Franches-Tireurs. There the character of the country, the comparative weakness of the German force, the comparative audacity of the French irregulars, have more than once resulted lately in surprises of outlying parties of the landwehr. The battery to which the writer is attached seems to have been flying about the country in search of a foe who shelters in the vast forests and chooses his own time for fighting. The success with which he carries out his special form of warfare seems his chief crime in the eyes of the enemy. We are not surprised at the writer's intense irritation. He talks of being on duty from four in the morning to six or seven in the evening; labouring through snow, with feet frozen to the stirrups, with ragged clothes, torn boots, and a piece of frozen bread for all provision. The men opposed to him are not merely Franches-Tireurs, but in a great measure Italian Franches-Tireurs, whom he holds to have no business there, and corps which give themselves such ostentatiously offensive names as the "Avengers." Nor can we wonder that he talks of a life-and-death struggle, with no quarter given, when they have the fortune to meet Garibaldi in a pitched battle. Yet, all allowances made, what must be the growing feeling in the German ranks and the German homes, when, in an affectionate letter to his home circle, interspersed everywhere with "dear parents," a man parades, in the most natural manner in the world, all that are at best, and from the most favourable point of view, the atrocious necessities of war—when he indulges in threats that no necessity can justify. Menotti Garibaldi, with 3000 men—the number he gives—surprises a village. The German officers are said to have been found with their throats cut. Thirty men from these "robber bands" are caught, not "red hand," but elsewhere and some days after, compelled to dig their own graves, shot off-hand, and flung into them. In another village a requisition party was surprised, and suffered considerably. The Germans detached an avenging force; they marched fifteen of the leading inhabitants of the village prisoners, and drew off that the place might be reduced to ashes. The French bands suddenly appeared in force, and the Germans had to retire before their superior numbers. The writer, however, promises, for the comfort of his "dear parents," that the Germans will soon be back there in sufficient force, when, to borrow his own words, only the babes in the cradle will be spared; everyone else who can even carry a stick shall be shot.

LORD GRANVILLE, in a communication to Count Bismarck, has accepted the proposal of the German Chancellor to pay for the British vessels sunk at Duclair.



THE CATHEDRAL AT STRASBOURG.

KING AMADEO I.

THE new King of Spain, Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Maria of Savoy, is the third son born, and second son now living, of King Victor Emmanuel and his late consort, the daughter of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. The new King was born on May 30, 1845. He was married, in May, 1867, to Princess Maria, daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel and his wife, the Countess de Mérode, both of whom are deceased. One son has been born of the union, Prince Emmanuel, who is now aged one year and ten months. His Majesty has two sisters and one brother—Princess Clotilde, married to Prince Napoleon; the Crown Prince of Italy, Prince Humbert, married to the Hereditary Princess of Savoy; and Princess Maria, Queen of Portugal. Since his arrival in Madrid the young King has been winning the hearts of all by his simplicity, generosity, and good nature. On Monday, Jan. 2, he took possession of his palace. Next day he sent away all the cannon in front of it, and all the guards inside except fifty. The dinner carte of twenty-four dishes he cut down to four, and he has shut up half the apartments in the palace destined for the use of the Royal family. He refuses to be driven with more than two horses, or with more accompaniment than an outrider in front and a lackey behind, with but one or two of his Adjutants inside with him. Fearfully cold as it has been, he insists on an open carriage. He rises early. The first morning he called for his breakfast at seven. It was not ready. The Major-domo told him they had not expected his Majesty would break-

fast till eleven or twelve. Off goes the King, with one Adjutant, to the Hôtel de Paris and breakfasts there! He orders the palace gates to be locked and the lights put out at midnight. He himself, so far, has retired to rest soon after ten. These un-Royal habits—we may better say un-Spanish habits (for in Madrid natives breakfast at eleven, and go to bed when the cock crows)—are creating great astonishment. The King has had one or two receptions of officials, at which he has abolished the hand-kissing of Royalty for the hand-shaking of democracy. In one day he gave £1000 to the poor of Madrid, and another £1000 to the needy among the citizen militia. He is soon to hold a review of the troops, and insists on reviewing the militia also. He walks about the streets, goes visiting and shopping without any escort and accompanied by only one or two Adjutants. He called upon poor Naudin, who had his hand shot away by the same wretches who killed Prim, and told him he was to consider his services as Adjutant transferred to himself. He has done the same with all the adjutants of General Prim. Learning that the public schoolmasters are many months behindhand in their pay, he has told Minister Moret he will touch none of his pay till their claims are satisfied. More than a fortnight of his reign is over, and he has not been murdered or insulted, and no insurrection has occurred, as prophesied by many. Indeed, so little likelihood is there now of any of these things that the Queen intends to be in Madrid before the end of the month. His Majesty expressed his intention to grant a general amnesty for political

offences; but, on reference to the Constitution, it was found that one of the articles expressly prohibits the King granting general indulgences, unless authorised by a special law of the Cortes, and this special law was forgotten to be asked for in the haste with which the Cortes were closed.

The following Ministry has been formed, the nomination appearing in the *Gazette* with the simple signature of "Amadeo:"—President of the Council, General Serrano; Minister of War, General Serrano; Minister of State, Senor Martos; Minister of Finance, Senor Moret; Minister of Grace and Justice, Senor Ulloa; Minister of Pomento, Senor Zorrilla; Minister of Gobernacion, Senor Sagasta; Minister of Marine, Senor Beranger; Minister of Ultramar, Senor Ayala. Of the above, Senores Moret, Sagasta, and Beranger hold the same offices as they held under General Prim. Senores Zorrilla and Ayala return to the offices they held in the Provisional Government in 1868. The same of General Serrano, save that poor Prim held the War Department then. Senor Ulloa (Unionist) has not taken any part in the government of the country since the fall of Isabella; but he is a man of considerable political repute and ability, and has been a Minister under Narvaez. He owes his present elevation to his facility to speak Italian. He was one of the Cortes Commission who went to Italy, and on the way it was discovered that only he and another possessed the ability of speaking the language of the future King. It is a curious fact that out of the thirty or forty Deputies who formed the Com-



THE NEW KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

mission not more than eight or ten could speak French, and only two could speak Italian. Senor Ulloa was one of the latter, and naturally came into direct and constant communication with the King. At the latter's special request he remained behind to accompany him in the frigate. He is now one of the Ministers, and holds the portfolio on which the judges, magistrates, and clergy depend.

The Government are making great efforts to discover the authors of the assassination of General Prim; but they have no clue as yet, though they have some thirty or forty persons in custody. A fund of nearly £10,000 has been subscribed for the purpose of rewarding any one of the assassins who will tell of his companions, and say who the initiators were. The person doing this will be pardoned and "provided for" out of the country. That it was the result of an extensive conspiracy there is believed to be no doubt. The wretches have been heartless enough to send an anonymous letter to the sorrowing widow, saying "they are satisfied with their work, and intend to continue in the same direction." President Zorrilla and Minister Sagasta stood a narrow chance of being assassinated with Prim; for on that fatal Tuesday night, at the conclusion of the Cortes, he asked them both to go home with him to dinner, a thing they were in the habit of frequently doing. Fortunately for them, they both declined; otherwise they might have accompanied him in his carriage, and the assassins would have accomplished a trifold slaughter.

STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL.

WE have on more than one occasion lately had opportunities of describing the city of Strasbourg and its famous cathedral; but, in connection with the accompanying Engraving, we may repeat a few details about that most important feature of the old Alsatian city. The cathedral or *munster* of Strasbourg is one of

the noblest Gothic edifices in Europe, remarkable for its spire, the highest in the world, rising 474 ft. above the pavement—24 ft. higher than the great Pyramid of Egypt and 140 ft. higher than St. Paul's. The artist who designed this admirable masterpiece of airy open-work was Erwin of Steinbach. His plans are still preserved in the town. He died in 1318, when the work was only half finished. It was continued by his son, and afterwards by his daughter Sabina. The remains of this family of architects are interred within the cathedral. The tower, begun in 1277, was not completed till 1439, long after their deaths, and 424 years after the church was commenced, by John Hültz of Cologne, who was summoned to Strasbourg for this end. Had the original design been carried into execution, both the towers would have been raised to the same height. A doorway, in the south side of the truncated tower, leads to the summit of the spire. On the platform, about two thirds of the way up, is a telegraph, and a station for the watchmen, who are set to look out for fires. There is no difficulty or danger in the ascent to a person of ordinary nerve or steadiness of head; but the stonework of the steeple is so completely open, and the pillars which support it are so wide apart, and cut so thin, that they more nearly resemble a collection of bars of iron or wood; so that at such a height one might almost fancy one's self suspended in a cage over the city; and, if the foot were to slip, the body might possibly drop through the open fretwork. At the same time, the elaborateness of the tracery and the sharpness of the angles and ornaments are proofs of the skill of the architect and the excellent materials he had chosen; and it is only by a close inspection that the delicacy of the workmanship can be truly appreciated. Within a few feet of the top, the winding stair terminates, under a species of carved rosette. Several instances are recorded of persons who have either fallen, or have thrown themselves, off the top. The upper part of the spire, within and without, is covered with neatly

carved names of persons who have visited it; among them may be read Stolberg, Göthe, Schlosser, and Herder.

The exterior of the west end deserves the most minute examination. The gigantic mass (over the solid part of which is thrown a netting of detached arcades and pillars, which, notwithstanding their delicacy, from the hardness and excellent preservation of the stone, are so true and sharp as to look like a veil of the finest cast iron) contains a circular window 48 ft. in diameter, and rises to the height of 230 ft.—i.e., higher than the towers of York Minster.

"The building," says Mr. Whewell, "looks as though it were placed behind a rich open screen, or in a case of woven stone. The effect of the combination is very gorgeous, but with a sacrifice of distinctness from the multiplicity and intersections of the lines." The triple portal in the west front deserves minute examination, on account of its sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs; as does also the porch on the south side, executed by Sabina, the daughter of Erwin. Although the greater portion of these carvings are modern, the originals having been destroyed by the Democrats of the Revolution, who melted down the great doors of brass into sous pieces, yet they have been restored with a perfect exactness, with great truth of sentiment, and good taste, by MM. Kirstein and Haumack. The group of the Death of the Virgin is executed in a masterly manner.

The nave was begun in 1015, and finished in 1275. The choir, far inferior to it in size and proportion, is part of an older building, attributed to the time of Charlemagne. The most remarkable things in the interior are the vast and beautiful mari-gold window, the rich painted glass, executed partly in 1348, partly in the fifteenth century, the pulpit of carved stone (date 1487), and the famous clock, in the south transept, made in 1571, which, after standing still for more than fifty years, has at length been repaired by a watchmaker of Strasbourg. At twelve, all its

clockwork puppets and images are set in motion. The part of the church where it is now placed is supported by a beautiful single pillar, ornamented with statues; above the Gothic border, which runs along the wall, appears a figure of the architect of the minster, Erwin of Steinback, carved by himself; he is interred here, and in 1835 the tombstone was discovered in the little court behind the chapel of St. John. A statue of him has lately been erected in the porch on the south side of the nave.

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THE DARK AGES AND THE PRODGERS.

AMID the din of war, the on-rolling of ensanguined torrents, the clashing of empires, and the stupendous marchings and counter-marchings of imperial events, we are suddenly called upon to contemplate the doings of the Prodgers. Mrs. Prodgers—or, as she, we believe, insists on being called, Mrs. Caroline Giacometti Prodgers—has repeatedly appeared before the public, in mortal conflict with the British cabman. We are not yet sufficiently in possession of the feelings and designs of Mrs. Giacometti Prodgers to be sure that this is anything more than the opening of a long-considered campaign, the issue of which it would be idle to predict; but thus far the Cabman has been victorious. Gallantry would, in any case, forbid our asserting that Mrs. Giacometti Prodgers might stand for all time as a type of female cantankerousness and truculence; and we really have no right to make any such statement. But it certainly would not have occurred to us that, "Come, live with me, and be my love!" was a tune that was ever likely to be piped in her ear. We were mistaken. A paragraph of aw intelligence supplies us with the following information:—

Mrs. Prodgers, whose name is known in connection with two recent cab disputes at Guildhall, was, some time ago, ordered to live with her husband, who had sued for a restitution of conjugal rights. As she has not yet complied with this decree, Lord Penzance has just stated that an attachment would be issued in respect of her property, if within a week she had not carried out the order of the Court.

We had forgotten the case of "Giacometti v. Giacometti;" but if people will wash their linen in public, the least recompense they can offer to the public is to permit themselves to be used as texts for the discussion of important social topics.

Let us, then, be serious. Is it possible to help asking—was it not the first impulse of every reader of the above paragraph to ask—"What can any man possibly want with the society of Mrs. Prodgers?" It is safe to affirm that the question was actually put with a laugh over nine tenths of the breakfast-tables in England as the eye caught the paragraph. But this question inevitably suggests another, which has also been asked by wise and good men and women a thousand times over—namely, What can any human being want with the society of any unwilling person? What "conjugal right" can any writ of "attachment" or other process "restore" to either husband or wife? It can declare a second marriage invalid and punish the persons concerned in such a marriage while the first marriage is in existence. It can punish "jactitation of marriage," as it is called—that is, where a person gives out an unreal marriage to the prejudice of a true one. It can compel a husband to support his wife, or punish him for not doing it. It can protect either husband or wife in case of desertion. It can dissolve a union. But what can it give Mr. Prodgers, or any one else, out of things worth having? In plain truth, the scope of the law in this matter is totally misunderstood and grossly mis-stated by Mr. Mill and others. It does not give either husband or wife any, the smallest, right of physical force over the other. Supposing Mrs. Prodgers returns to Mr. Prodgers, and Prodgers locks her up and treats her as a clergyman, in a late scandal, was said to have treated his wife, Mrs. Prodgers would have a case against him for "cruelty" and judicial separation. Can anything be more absurd? Again, what is "living with" a husband or wife? If there is money, a wife can stultify the decree of the Court in a thousand ways. A husband can do it, whether he is rich or not; he can go out as a commercial traveller, or lecturer, or photographer. How long, how often, must A or B be found under one roof together, in order to constitute a case of conjoint residence? In spite of the excited and, we will add, ignorant things written on this matter by Mr. Mill and the ladies'-ladies and ladies'-men, conjoint residence is all that the law pretends to deal with. And it is absolutely incapable of definition! To say nothing of the fact that any shrewd person who apprehended a "decree" of the Court would immediately pack up on the quiet and leave the country, as unfortunate spouses have been known to do before now.

Even if we suppose a couple could be forced by a "decree" into bona fide conjoint residence, are we sure that anything is gained? Poverty is, alas! a promulgator of much more effective decrees than Lord Penzance, and does, in fact, compel conjoint residence in thousands of cases where the most sulphurous and burning hatred is the daily food of the

wretched pair. The result is that children are neglected and die; that the parents drink themselves half mad; that every now and then we have a murder, a manslaughter, or a cruel assault; and that outside and around such cases there gather dark clouds of vice, fraud, and degradation which cannot even be hinted at here.

The suit for restitution of conjugal rights is an ecclesiastical legacy from the darkest ages of human history; those ages of which Hallam said that their religion had come to such a pass that it was a fair question whether they would not have been better without any religion at all. It is doomed to follow into the limbo of effete brutalities a certain other suit, which for a long time constituted a great social scandal and affront to public morals. It does not by any means follow that wilful and apparently causeless desertion on either side should pass unrebated. True, no court of law can possibly get at all the facts, and our best attempts at justice may often bear very hard on individuals. But this subject, that of breach of promise, that of cruelty to wives and children, and the action *per quod servitium amissit*, form a group on which Lord Westbury might try his hand with advantage. Suppose it were enacted that a sentence of two years' imprisonment for cruelty to wife or child might in extreme cases of cruelty, at the pleasure of the Court, and in ordinary cases at the suit of the wife, operate as a divorce. Suppose, again, the silly decree in "restitution" were abolished, and desertion without apparent cause were punishable by fine as a first-class misdemeanour. Or suppose that, if persisted in, it were made a ground of divorce at the suit of the deserted person, with leave for that person to marry again at once, leave to marry again being penally withheld from the offender for a given term. These crude suggestions are at least modelled upon lines of natural justice, and laws founded upon them could not be stultified; and that for the simple reason that they contemplate not impossibilities, but definitely compellable or forbiddable things. At present, we have no doubt, an immense amount of mischief is every day in course of transaction under cover of unworkable laws. And, contrary to the pretence of the ladies' advocates, we believe that men are as much inconvenienced by the existing state of things as women. We know of a case in which the "bride" deserted the bridegroom *instantly* after the wedding. The latter was a young man; he could not marry again; nor, so long as his so-called wife led a correct life, had he any remedy whatever. The decree for "restitution" does not even carry with it what Mr. Mill and others have affirmed it does; it is, as it cannot help being, a *brutum fulmen*. We are prepared to prove, by an abundance of reported cases and decisions, that Mr. Mill and the rest who follow on his side have mis-stated the law. Will any of them accept the challenge we throw down? Not they. We have thrown down the glove elsewhere, and it has never been taken up. It would be a great pity if these questions fell under the manipulation of men with specially ecclesiasticised and semi-medieval minds, like the Solicitor-General or Sir Roundell Palmer. Better they were left alone for a century. As for the Parliamentary mediocrities, if men like Mr. Mill go wrong as to the law, what can we expect from the rack?

PRINCE ALBRECHT, the brother of the King of Prussia, lies very ill at Mauterich, and it was feared the other day that a battle would have to be fought on his account, as he could not be removed. His Majesty has gone, it is believed, to see his brother. The story is out that "the King has left Versailles," but the Royal headquarters are still there. Count Bismarck is still very far indeed from well. One day his Excellency was seen without a cigar in his mouth, which is rather exceptional on his part when he is in good health.

THE GERMAN RULE IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE.—The *Moniteur Officiel* of the (German) General Government of Lorraine, published at Nancy, contains in its impression of Jan. 12 the following order:—"We, William, King of Prussia, order the following for the General Government of Alsace and Lorraine:—Art. 1. Whoever shall join the French armies will be punished by confiscation of his present and future property and banishment for ten years. Art. 2. The sentence follows upon the order of our Governor-General, which, three days after it has been published in the official portion of the *Gazette* of the Governor-General, will have all the effect of a legal decision, and is to be carried into execution by the civil and military authorities. Art. 3. Every payment and transfer which shall afterwards be made to the condemned will be considered void. Art. 4. Every disposition of his property, or of portions of the same, whether to come into effect during his lifetime or after death, which the condemned shall make after the issue of this decree is null and void. Art. 5. Whoever shall desire to leave his place of residence must obtain a written permit from the Prefect, to whom he must give notice of object. Whoever shall absent himself from his dwelling for more than eight days will be legally considered to have joined the French armies. This supposition will be sufficient for his condemnation. Art. 6. The Prefects are to adopt means for keeping and controlling a list of all males. Art. 7. The receipts from the confiscation are to be paid into the account of the General Government. Art. 8. Returning from banishment is punishable in accordance with the penalty laid down by Art. 33 of the Penal Code. Art. 9. This order comes into force on the day of its publication."

GLADSTONE AND GREENWICH.—Another meeting was held at the Greenwich Lecture-Hall on Monday night, to "consider" the requisition to Mr. Gladstone calling upon him to resign his seat for the borough. The admission was by tickets, pledging the bearer "to observe order, and abide by the decision of the chairman;" and it was intimated that "known interrupters of meetings would be excluded," even though possessed of tickets. Efforts were also made to arrange the audience in such a manner as would, it was supposed, prevent such violent scenes as took place at the previous meeting. The tradesmen class, one report says, were "arrayed in solid formation in the lower tiers of the amphitheatre, the working men sitting next in order above them, and the most elevated benches of all being assigned to 'the *residuum*.'" Captain Dornley presided; and the principal speakers were Mr. McClure, Mr. T. O'Brien, and Mr. Henry Mayhew. A resolution calling upon Mr. Gladstone to resign was moved and seconded amidst considerable confusion and interruption, and on its being put a majority of hands were held up in its favour, but about one third of the meeting appeared to be against it. Mr. Mayhew then moved another resolution, requesting those electors who agreed with the first resolution to sign the requisition as soon as possible. Mr. Mayhew was frequently interrupted during his speech, and one interruption drew from him the remark that he had, perhaps, done for the working class more than any other man in the country. This elicited from the same interrupter the ironical reply, "I am sorry to be so ungrateful," followed by laughter and considerable uproar. Mr. Mayhew asserted that Mr. Gladstone was the political outcast and prodigal son of St. Stephen's and Greenwich was the casual ward in which alone he could lay his head. In return for their kindness, he had "starved their people and desolated their hearths." On the resolution being put to the meeting, amid great tumult, about one third of those present supported it, another third opposed it, and the remaining third did not hold up their hands at all; and, as far as those nearest him could learn, the chairman retired without venturing to declare whether the resolution had been either carried or lost. The noisier portion of the assemblage then took possession of the platform, and the meeting ended in a series of scuffles between the hostile sections, in the course of which the chair and other articles of furniture were broken.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR is, according to the *John Bull*, engaged on a measure for the reconstruction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE has appointed as his private secretary Mr. Henry Calcraft, who, it will be remembered, filled the same office with conspicuous ability under Mr. Milner Gibson, the Duke of Richmond, and Mr. Bright.

PARLIAMENT has been further prorogued from the 17th inst. to Thursday, Feb. 9, then to meet for the dispatch of business. The Convocation of Canterbury is prorogued to the following day.

MR. DAVISON, the new Judge-Advocate-General, was re-elected for Durham, last Saturday, without opposition.

MR. EDWARD WILLIAM FROST has been elected an R.A. Twenty-four years have elapsed since this artist was chosen an A.R.A.

LORD NAPIER has accepted an extension of the ordinary period of his Government, and will remain for the present at Madras.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY has accepted the office of president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, held in 1869 by Mr. Charles Dickens.

HIGH REQUIEM MASS for the repose of the soul of the late Marshal Prim was, on Monday, celebrated at the Spanish Chapel, Spanish-place.

THE BIRMINGHAM MILITARY GUN TRADE turns out from 6000 to 7000 rifles of all kinds every week.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE has written a letter stating that, although he was accepted by General Chanzy and commissioned as a Major, he was arrested by order of M. Gambetta, closely imprisoned for five days, and then sent to England via St. Malo.

JAMES CLARE, a boy ten years of age, was remanded by the Liverpool magistrates, on Wednesday, on a charge of breaking into a fishmonger's warehouse by blowing a lock open with gunpowder, and stealing a quantity of property.

AN ADMIRALTY ORDER has been issued imposing many restrictions upon the visits of foreigners to the Royal dockyards.

MR. GEORGE HECTOR CROAD, secretary to the Bishop of London's Fund, was, on Wednesday, elected clerk to the London School Board by a majority of one over Mr. Lichfield. The election was conducted with closed doors.

THE LORD MAYOR presided over a meeting at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, for the purpose of inaugurating a public subscription for the relief of the non-combatants around Paris, who have been rendered homeless through the investment of that city. A considerable sum was subscribed in the room, and an influential committee was appointed to carry out the object of the gathering.

COUNT VON MOLTKE, one day last week, while returning to Versailles from the German batteries on the south-west, had a very narrow escape for his life. A shell burst close to his carriage, and its explosion covered with mud and ice and hard fragments of frozen earth the General himself, his aides-de-camp, horses, drivers, &c.—without, however, doing any harm to anybody.

THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, on the separate or cottage principle, Ventnor, Undercliff, Isle of Wight, has received the handsome donation of £100 from the Worshipful Company of Grocers.

THE REV. DR. GEORGE CURREY, who has for many years been the preacher at the Charterhouse, was on Tuesday elected master of that institution, in succession to the late Archdeacon Hale. Dr. Currey took his B.A. degree at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1838.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE from April 1 to Jan. 14 amounted to £48,501,929, as compared with £53,321,143 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £55,890,068. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £626,714.

THE TENANTS on LORD DERRBY'S TIPPERARY ESTATES, having heard that the noble Earl had resolved to dispose of his property in that county, have adopted a memorial to his Lordship, expressing regret at the intelligence, and praying him not to carry out his intention.

THE REV. FREDERIC W. FARRAR, M.A., F.R.S., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Assistant Master of Harrow School, &c., has been elected Master of Marlborough College.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT have decided that the Bank of France shall issue notes with forced currency to the amount of £1,500,000, on the security of woods and forests.

MR. GEORGE HOWELL has issued an address to the electors of Norwich, soliciting their suffrages as a working-man's candidate. Mr. Colman, who has been invited to come forward in the Liberal interest, has not yet returned a final reply.

THE IRISH "NATIONAL" PAPERS comment upon the result of the Meath election in a comparatively moderate strain. One of these journals paints the future of Ireland as "a self-respecting nation, which refuses equally to allow London or Rome to dictate to it in politics."

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST on seventeen of the persons killed at the Witton ammunition manufactory near Birmingham has now been brought to a close. The jury found that the deceased persons died from the explosion, but that there was no evidence to show how it was caused. They added, however, that there was an insufficiency of proper care and precautions, and they were unanimously of opinion that such manufactories should be placed under Government inspection.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT has nominated a Commissioner in London to act in union with her Majesty's Commissioners for the purpose of ensuring a representation of the arts and manufactures of Spain at the annual international exhibitions.

A PAIR-OARED MATCH for £400 took place upon the Tyne, on Monday, between James Renforth, of Newcastle, and Harry Kelly, of Putney, against James Taylor, of Newcastle, and J. T. Winship, of Deventham. The race was won by Renforth and Kelly.

NINE MORE OF THE PARDONED FENIAN PRISONERS sailed from Liverpool, last Saturday afternoon, for New York, on board the Cunard steamer *Russia*. Their names were Peter Mohan, Thomas F. Burke, Edward Power, Edward St. Clair, Denis Dowling Mulcahy, Patrick Walsh, Patrick Lennon, William Rowantree, and George Browne. The remainder of the pardoned prisoners will, it is expected, leave the country within a fortnight.

A CURIOUS INSTANCE OF THE EFFECT OF NERVOUS SHOCK is to be seen in one of the hospitals at Dresden, in the case of a soldier who was found on the field after the battle of St. Privat. He is not wounded, but is in a state of extreme prostration. He sees nothing, feels nothing, and perceives no sound. The battle has so shaken his nerves that he has even lost the power of speech entirely. There is another in a hospital at Bantzen who presents much the same appearance of insensibility; but he moves his fingers about as though he were knitting. His state is attributed to depression of the skull caused by the splinter of a shell.

MR. MUNDELLA, M.P., was present at the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, and spoke on the commercial relations between this country and America. Merchants of New York, Democrats, Republicans, and men of all parties, had, he said, begged him not to consider General Butler as the representative of American feeling. He believed that, without going beyond ordinary diplomacy, they might not only establish a court of arbitration which should settle these questions of the past, but one which should be permanent, to which they might refer all questions—past, present, and future—and thus prevent the possibility of anything like war between the two great branches of the English-speaking race.

THE FOREIGN CATTLE TRADE.—A deputation of salesmen, butchers, and others interested in the trade in British cattle, on Monday, had an interview with Earl De Grey, and pressed for the removal of the existing restrictions. These, it was alleged, had given rise to great dissatisfaction and inconvenience, and memorials complaining of the consequent injury to trade had been sent up from many parts of the United Kingdom. Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., and Sir C. Wingfield, M.P., were amongst the speakers who enforced the views of the deputation. Earl De Grey would give no pledge that the cordon could be entirely removed, but he promised that the subject should receive the serious consideration of the Government.

THE GARDEN ORACLE.—"The Garden Oracle for 1871," edited by Shirley Hibberd, and published at the *Gardener's Magazine* office, is framed upon the old model, but embodies a number of improvements. It is nearly double the bulk of any previous issue of the same work, and is largely embellished with engravings, all of which are of a strictly useful character. This, the thirteenth publication of the "Garden Oracle," is characterised by a number of peculiarly attractive features, such as figures and descriptions, and selections of the most valuable garden vegetables and fruits, a series of selections of "pictorial trees" for parks, gardens, public promenades, and town inclosures, and a review in detail of the progress of horticulture in every branch of the art during the past year. Strange to say, the war has made its mark on this useful work, for it contains no announcements of new Continental roses or gladioli, or any other of the many flowering plants which our near neighbours have been wont to supply our gardens with. But the editor has made amends for these deficiencies by ample notices of new inventions, and selections of the best varieties of trade articles of every kind for every imaginable purpose in connection with the garden and the farm.

THE LOUNGER.

"There is a rumour," says the London correspondent of the *Scotsman*, "that, in the expected event of the retirement of Mr. Childers from the Admiralty, he will be succeeded by Lord Halifax, the ground of the appointment being that the noble Lord has great experience of the department, having been Secretary to the Admiralty from 1835 to 1839, and First Lord from 1855 to 1858." I have heard no such rumour; my belief is, that it is extremely unlikely; and I do not believe that Mr. Gladstone ever thought of offering the place to Lord Halifax, or that the idea of again being First Lord ever entered the head of his Lordship. Lord Halifax is seventy years old. In 1866, when Mr. Gladstone broke up his Ministry, his Lordship, wearied by the cares and labours of office, took a peerage, with the expressed intention never to be a Minister of the Crown again. But on the death of Lord Clarendon, Lord Halifax was persuaded to take the office of Lord Privy Seal, and thus become "a Minister without a portfolio," or, in plain language, a Minister with very few if any duties to perform, except the duty of attending Cabinet meetings. Is it likely, then, that Lord Halifax will, at his age, take upon himself the heavy duties which a First Lord has to perform? That Mr. Childers will have to resign is a sad probability; and it is quite true that Rumour is forecasting what will happen if he should be obliged to retire. I had not heard her mention Lord Halifax as Mr. Childers's successor until I saw the report of her vaticination in the *Scotsman*. In my ears she whispered that Mr. Childers is to be succeeded by Earl De Grey and Ripon or the Marquis of Hartington. This prophecy I, however, met with an incredulous laugh. But as she sped away, she nodded her head, as much to say, "You may laugh, but you will find I am right." Nevertheless, confident as the jade is, I do not believe a word of her prophesying. What! another Lord at the head of a great department of State! The Ministry is already overloaded with Lords. Of fifteen members of the Cabinet six are peers and one a Lord by courtesy—to wit, the Marquis of Hartington. Moreover, whilst the law allows four Chief Secretaries of State to sit in the House of Commons, there are at present only two there—viz., Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, and Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary for War. The others are in the Upper House—Earl Granville, the Foreign Secretary; Earl Kimberley, the Colonial; and the Duke of Argyll, the Secretary for India. If, then, Mr. Gladstone were to make Earl De Grey and Ripon First Lord, four of the heads of the great State departments would be in the Upper House. I have said that the Government is overloaded with Lords. Let us look at the list of them, and see whether this be not so. First, we have the aforementioned three Secretaries of State. Then there are the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley; Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord President of the Council; Lord Halifax, Lord Privy Seal; Lord Dufferin, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord of the Treasury; Lord Northbrook, Under-Secretary of State for War; and the Earl of Camperdown, Lord of the Admiralty—ten in all; besides Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and five household Lords—to wit, Lord Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Bessborough, Lord Steward; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Lord de Tabley, Treasurer of her Majesty's Household; and the Earl of Cork, Master of the Buckhounds. Add to these three Lords by courtesy—the Marquis of Hartington, Irish Secretary; Lord John Hay, Lord of the Admiralty; and Lord Otto Fitzgerald, Comptroller of the Household, and we have a grand total of nineteen Lords in her Majesty's Government. It is true that many of these offices must be held by Lords. The Lord Chancellor is always a peer, and so is the Lord Privy Seal, and also the Lord President of the Council. The "household troops," too, as they are called sometimes, because when an important division is imminent they are obliged to obey the roll-call, are, I think, always Lords. If, then, Lords are the salt of society, the Government is not likely to perish for want of salt. It may, though, be over-salted; and I think that the general opinion is that it is rather over salted, and this being so, Mr. Gladstone, if he has not been kept in the dark, as some confidently assert he has, by his subordinates, as to the discontent in the Liberal party, will not place a Lord at the head of another great department of the State. But if he in his blindness should, "all I can say," in the words of an incensed Radical—incensed, perhaps, because his merits have been overlooked—"is, that there will be a row in the rookery." By-the-way, Admiral Lord John Hay will, in February, resign office and hoist his flag.

The aforesaid correspondent of the *Scotsman* says, with great gravity, as if he had made a most valuable discovery, that he has reason to believe that soon after the meeting of Parliament there will be an important debate on the loss of the Captain. Of course he has; everybody has, and everybody has had from the moment the news of that afflicting loss reached England. Five hundred gallant men and half a million of money gone to the bottom at a plunge! It was as certain that the House of Commons would inquire into this disastrous, unprecedented, and, I may say, discreditable (for certainly somebody was to blame) business, as that the House will vote the Supplies for next year. The aforesaid correspondent also says that Lord Henry Lennox will bring the matter before the House. This is probable, but not certain. His Lordship was Secretary to the Admiralty when the Captain was finally ordered to be built. He was, though, in no way responsible. The Secretary to the Admiralty has nothing to do with the building of ships; but, as he was in office at the time, he will probably think it better that some independent member should bring the matter before the House. But he will speak upon the subject—that is certain; indeed, I suspect that he is getting, if he has not already got, his speech ready. I met a friend of his, a month ago, who told me that his Lordship was—using my informant's own words—"full to the bung, and ready to burst with the subject;" and, said my informant, "he will make a very able speech—ay, and an independent speech—in spite of your Childerses and your Corrys, and your Sir John Hays, for whom he don't care a rap." I have said that the order was finally given by the Conservative Government; but, in justice to Mr. Corry, the Conservative First Lord, I must say that the order was all but given when he came into office. Up to June 19, 1866, the Liberals were in office. On July 26 of that year the Conservative Government took a vote for the building of the Captain; so that both the Liberal and the Conservative First Lords are responsible. Lord Henry, I believe, is strongly inclined to condemn both, and to defend Mr. Reed.

In the last number of the *Quarterly Review* there was a formal but not formidable attack upon Admiralty management and managers, Mr. Childers and Mr. Baxter. Everybody who has heard Sir John Hay in the House knew at once who wrote or inspired the article. *Aut Hay, aut Diabolus*; and, as the latter gentleman has got to be obsolete in these days, it must have been Hay. Indeed, on reading the article there could not be a doubt about the matter. The facts, so called, are all his; the very language is his. In truth, as I read I fancied that I was in the House listening to a speech from the gallant Admiral. Besides, nobody but he and perhaps his cousin, Elphinstone, could be found in the wide world capable of making so many glaring blunders as there are in this article, or so daring as to reproduce statements that have been so oft refuted. In the *Edinburgh Review*, just out, there is an answer to the *Quarterly*, evidently by an official pen, and it is complete, thorough, crushing. I will give one example, and no more, of the stupid blundering of the *Quarterly Reviewer*. He tells us that in 1868, when the Conservatives were in office, there were in the foreign coal depôts 59,199 tons of coal. In 1869, to make a show of economy, the Liberal First Lord and his secretary reduced the stock to 39,627 tons. Well, no doubt, if 59,000 tons was the proper normal stock, this reduction was indefensible. But this was not a normal but an excessive stock, caused by the Abyssinian war. Nor was the stock reduced by the Liberal Admiralty, but

by the Conservative; for the return which shows the figures 39,627 is dated Jan. 31, 1869—that is, a few weeks after the Liberals came into office. Sir John looked at the year, but forgot to notice the month. There are several exposures of the same sort in the *Edinburgh Review* article. But my space is exhausted, and, further, this is enough; for, as old John Newton said, if I eat a bit out of a leg of mutton and find it much tainted, I need not eat the whole of the leg to enable me to decide that all of it is bad.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Hardwick's Science Gossip is one of the pleasantest of the periodicals, and has evidently a wide circulation. The editor takes great pains to satisfy his correspondents, some of whom are almost incredibly unreasonable. But who can glance over the "correspondence" departments of the magazines and newspapers and not be struck with the number, not only of wildly ignorant, but grossly careless and selfish people there are in the world? Just think of sending by post specimens between plates of glass totally unprotected! Or a pompously subscription of 8d. in such a way that the postage charged is 4d. Or signing a stupid series of lazy questions "A Reader," in spite of the plain injunction printed at the top of the column in every number that no such signature is sufficient for purposes of identification in giving the answer! Or think of a woman writing to ask if her marriage is void because she spelt her name "Ester" instead of Esther when she signed in the vestry!

From the same house comes the *Popular Science Review*. The Rev. George Buckle, M.A., on "Natural Selection," is well worth reading, though he has little new to say to those who have read Mr. Wallace and the Duke of Argyll. Those who have not read them should do so, in order that they may see how very strong a case is made out against the sufficiency of "natural selection" to account for the development of species. Dr. Richardson, on "Sleep," is too short. But those readers who are pretty much outside those matters may be interested in knowing that the theory that sleep proceeds from withdrawal of blood from the brain has proved no more satisfactory than the precisely opposite theory. Dr. Richardson thinks that the cause of sleep is a molecular change of some kind in all the nervous matter; that that change is probably one of increase of solidification; that a similar change takes place in concussion of the brain; and that, in fact, sleep is, scientifically as well as poetically, a brief death. Of course, the proximate cause is here alone in question.

Another interesting topic, much more recent, is that of surgical skin-grafting. It is referred to in the *Popular Science Review*, and also more fully in the *Doctor*, a new monthly periodical. I will abbreviate what the *Doctor* says:—

This is unquestionably the surgical novelty of the time, and claims notice from its recent introduction into England, and the number of experiments made in a short time. Mr. Reverdin devised this method of treating ulcers in 1869, but it was not till May, 1870, that Mr. G. D. Pollock, of St. George's Hospital, heard of Mr. Reverdin's success, and determined to try it. He did so, and last November related his success to the Clinical Society of London. It was in a girl, eight years old, with an extensive open burn of two years' duration. The ulcerated surface extended from the hip to the knee, broad above, and narrowing to a point below. Mr. Pollock transplanted two pieces of skin, the size of millet-seeds, from the lower part of the body. Other pieces were afterwards transplanted—in all, about fourteen—with a result of healing this extensive surface in about five months, without any perceptible contraction of the cicatricial tissue being originated by the transplanted skin. Mr. Pollock, following the practice of Mr. Reverdin, had transplanted very small pieces of skin to a surface where the granulations were in a healthy state.

Very numerous cases of success are recorded, and then follows this:—

The *Medical Press* says:—"We would now suggest the trial of a popular plan which we know proved successful years ago, and which is known as a favourite one with many a village 'lady bonnet.' The so-called 'skin of a new-laid egg' laid carefully on an old ulcer, and left there for some days, is the popular cure to which we allude. The egg must be new-laid, and the pellicle carefully spread out over the ulcer. The membrane can be very easily separated from the shell, to which it generally adheres, when the egg is broken. In a case communicated to us this week it was completely successful, after years of ordinary treatment had failed. It may be worth the while of surgeons to make an experiment or two with this popular remedy."

One more short extract upon a matter which closely concerns a great source of suffering and a great hindrance of human effort—I mean, sick-headache. It is said that bromide of potassium, in doses of from two to four drachms, is a cure. I am going to test this—carefully, of course—and only hope it may be true. A man may have consumption, or spinal disease, and yet be less hindered for work than by common headache.

The *Student* contains, as usual, some extremely beautiful coloured illustrations. The French frog, *rana esculenta*, is one; and a fine fellow he looks by the side of those forget-me-nots. I should not mind eating a salmi of him. But the gem of the number is the kakapo, or owl-parrot, of Polynesia. The literature is good, as usual, and particularly the criticism. But, though "insipid taste" is fair game, it is idle to object to "artless ignorance" on the ground that "ignorance, or absence of knowledge, cannot be artful—full of anything." This is mere arid, unimaginative pedantry. But the writer criticised deserves all he gets, except in this one case.

Once a *Week* promises increase of size and increased excellence of matter. Increase of size is all very well; but I would much rather have the matter raised to the standard set up by Mr. Dallas. Yet the editor must know best, and he says his magazine flourishes. Probably it just hits the taste of a large and not unintelligent public, and some of the matter is good. But 1637 does not belong to "ancient times"; there is no such person as the "prophetic Keach" [Keith?]; "Sybil" should be "Sibyl"; and what defence there is for spelling Winifred with a double *n* I know not, though there may be some. There is no humour, there is only newspaperish tricksiness, in speaking of Eugene Aram as "Mr. Aram"; neither is a novel the place in which to discuss the morality of Bulwer Lytton's writings. No good writer, no tolerable writer, would let his work down by such tricks.

The *Sunday Magazine* is by far the best periodical of its kind, and very cheap. "Our Milkman's Mystery" is an interesting chapter. The "City Man" is always himself; but the story of Dolly Mack, though that also is interesting, wants *raisonnement*. In one passage the writer makes a dash at treating his theme unconventionally, and he evidently sees a good deal deeper than he helps certain of his readers to see. There was no necessity whatever for going through all that special routine (routine it is) in the case of Dolly. I have seen it dispensed with, the result being entire success. The writer could not say all he thought or half-thought? True; but he could refrain from striking a half-way or a quarter-way key. It will do F. A. F. no harm to call his attention to the grotesque blunder of those wings in an otherwise very good picture. I will tell him of a most vivid dream which a friend of mine once had of a dead child. She had no wings. She had grown quite naturally during the years since her death. She was in a nightdress, and, holding on by the bedpost, standing on the bed at its foot. Nothing to distinguish her from a real child, but a subdued, white light in all the room. Out upon those ten-times ridiculous wings!

MR. CHILDERS.—The First Lord of the Admiralty was visited professionally on Sunday and Monday by Mr. R. Ellis, at Bedwell Park, Hertfordshire. The medical report pronounces Mr. Childers's general health to be somewhat improved by the country air and repose; but it expresses the opinion that a complete abstinence from all official duties for at least a month would be of the greatest value to him, and decidedly advance the prospect of his complete recovery. In consequence of this advice, Mr. Childers, the *Times* says, has placed his resignation in the hands of Mr. Gladstone, by whom it has been reluctantly accepted. It is believed that Mr. Forster will be transferred to the Admiralty, and that Mr. Stansfeld will take his place in the Educational Department. This rumour, however, is contradicted by the *Daily News*, which asserts that there is no foundation for it whatever.

THIONVILLE MARKET AFTER THE SURRENDER.

It is not easy to imagine what can be the aspect of some of these quaint, cheery old French towns, to which many artists and not a few exploring tourists were wont to go for their summer holiday. This cruel war, though it has lasted only a few months, seems to have put back the memory of such places for years, and we find ourselves wondering whether many of them are a mere heap of ruins like Bazeilles, whether they will be rebuilt and under what Government, and whether we shall be able to recognise the old familiar buildings and historical monuments; the picturesque streets and mellowed houses, with their carved fronts and queer gables; the dim churches and gay, bright market squares, once so familiar. Happily, these things are not everywhere destroyed, even in the ruthless contest that is still fiercely waged. At Thionville, for instance, the surrender has been followed by a remarkable return to something like the old everyday life. Eating and drinking, and even marrying and giving in marriage, go on in spite of war, wounds, and death; and the market-place at Thionville is, as may be seen by our illustration, once more the resort of a crowd of chattering and gesticulating country folk, who go there to sell their wares to the hungry and poverty-stricken vanquished and the equally hungry but well-victualled conquerors. There may even be seen passages of coquetry between the latter and the buxom country lasses who come in with eggs and vegetables; while in shrill tones the elderly housewives of the town bargain for bacon, or sausages, or cheapen the small portion of meat which is to enrich the daily *pot au feu*. As an animated and even cheerful scene, the market-place at Thionville is a strange evidence of the little that even war and hunger can do to extinguish the hope and break the elastic spirit of a nation.

THE QUADRILATERAL IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

The *Staatsanzeiger* of Berlin gives some interesting information as to the fortresses of Northern France which form the base of General Faidherbe's operations:—

"Péronne is a fortress of the first class, a town with 4300 inhabitants, situated on the Somme, in a marshy district, on the roads which lead from Bapaume to Ham, and southwards to the fortress of Cambrai. The fortifications are the work of different periods, and are very irregular. A castle of the sixteenth century, now a bastion of the enceinte, as well as parts of earlier lines of circumvallation, are still in existence, besides which four round towers, dating from the Middle Ages, are in good preservation. This fortress is now in German hands."

"Cambrai lies on three arms of the Scheldt, from which the canal of St. Quentin emerges at this place. It is a town with 22,000 inhabitants, in the department of the North, and is the point of junction between the railway from Péronne to Valenciennes with that from St. Quentin to Douai. The old fortifications of the place are flanked by round towers, having five gates, and commanded by a strong citadel, of which the Castle of Selles forms a part. The gates are that of the railroad, or of St. Robert, and those of Selles, Cantimpré, Paris, and Valenciennes. The last, also called the Porte Notre Dame, was rebuilt and fortified with twin works by the Spaniards in the latter half of the seventeenth century. The Paris gate is defended by two towers of its own. With the exception of a large hospital, there are no military buildings of any importance in Cambrai."

"Arras, the chief town of the department of the Pas de Calais, with 25,000 inhabitants, is a first-class fortress; it lies about 200 ft. above the level of the Scarpe, which here receives a tributary, in a position protected by two small rivers and marshy surroundings, is the meeting-place of six high roads, and derives peculiar importance from being a station on the railway from Amiens to Douai. Arras was, in time of peace, the seat of the second subdivision of the third military division (Lille), the third fortress division, and an artillery dépôt, as well as several brigades of gendarmes. The town is divided into old and new, which are both separated by a ditch, with a wall in front of it. The historical associations of Arras are many. It was several times besieged and taken by the French and Spaniards. The Emperor Maximilian wrote up over its gates, 'Quand les Français prendront Arras, les souris mangeront les chats,' from which Louis XIII. afterwards eliminated the letter 'p' in the word 'prendront.'"

"Douai is a considerable manufacturing town, with 24,000 inhabitants, situated on the Scarpe, and in the department of the North. Here is the junction of the railways to Lille, Valenciennes, and Paris, and here several high roads meet. The town was a very prosperous one during the Middle Ages; it is old and well laid out, has a triple row of bastions, and is surrounded by walls surmounted by towers, which are the work of Vauban, and have lately been strengthened; the fortifications have six gates, two outlets for the Scarpe and Souche Canal, which unites that river with the Scheldt, and two for the railways. As regards military establishments, this fortress has an artillery direction of the first class, a school of artillery, an arsenal, and a gun foundry; this last is one of the largest in the country, and delivers from 400 to 800 gun-barrels yearly. Douai was besieged and taken in 1667 by Louis XIV.; in 1710 by Marlborough, and in 1712 by Villars."

"Valenciennes stands on the Scheldt, which here divides into two arms and takes in the Yonell. The town has 24,000 inhabitants, is irregularly built, and is the chief town of the arrondissement of the same name in the department of the North. Its position is not an unimportant one, as the Scheldt is here navigable for large ships, and many high roads cross the French northern line at Valenciennes. The fortress has well-kept works, with six gates and eleven bastions, the largest of which forms the citadel, before which lies a crown-work with ravelins and several lunettes. Ravelins lie, moreover, before six curtains, horn-works before one of these and before two bastions. The gate towards Lille is worthy of notice. Near it stand the remains of two towers erected in 1360. The coal basin of Valenciennes is considerable; it comprises 60,000 hectares; the coal is brought to the surface by sixty-two shafts, and produces on an average 60,000,000 cwt."

THE CZAR AND CZAREVITCH AT ISSER.—The *Echo du Nord* reproduces from the *Avenir du Luxembourg* the following statement from St. Petersburg:—"On Sunday last the Emperor of Russia gave a grand banquet at the Winter Palace, at which the Princess and Princesses of the Imperial family, the foreign Ambassadors, and the grand officers of State were present. At the end of the banquet his Majesty was handed a telegram, and a few minutes afterwards rose and proposed the following toast:—'I receive a telegram from my uncle, the King of Prussia, informing me that his armies have taken Mount Avron, from whence they can efficiently bombard the forts of Paris. I drink to Prussia and to the Emperor of Germany.' All the guests raised their glasses, with the exception of the Czarevitch, who broke his glass on the table, respectfully saluted the Emperor, gave his arm to the Czarevna, and left the banquetting-chamber, and the following day was ordered to keep his apartment during eight days. All Frenchmen of distinction residing in St. Petersburg called and inscribed their names at the residence of the Czarevitch."

GENERAL CHANGARNIER AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The *Courrier de la Gironde*, confirming the news of General Changarnier having snubbed Prince Napoleon when he made overtures to him at Brussels for a Bonapartist restoration, vouches for the authenticity of the following extract from a letter written by Changarnier himself:—"In returning from the post-office, whither I had gone to throw in the letter to which you now respond, I was closely followed by Prince-Plon in person. I was surprised to see this big, fat person filling up my poor little parlour; but I preserved my soldier's sangfroid, and, without asking him to sit down, inquired how it happened that I had the honour of his visit. After many compliments, impossible to be repeated, about my importance and my renown, Plon-Plon added, 'You alone can save France and put an end to this war. The Empress is but *une brute* (sic). You must be Regent, and bring back the little Prince. I can guarantee you the assent of Bismarck and Bismarck. You will assemble on the frontier 150,000 of our prisoners, commanded by Generals of your own choosing. When you shall have executed the members of the Provisional Government and some few hundred other scoundrels order will be permanently restored. If you agree to this proposal I have an agent ready to take the news at once to Count Bismarck.' 'Prince,' I replied to him, 'I have done with romancing, and will not put my hand to such an absurd romance as this;' and I then showed him the way down stairs."



THE MARKET-PLACE AT DIEDENHOFEN (THIONVILLE)



AT DIEDENHOFEN (THIONVILLE) AFTER THE SURRENDER.

MINISTERS AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

MR. FORSTER AT BRADFORD.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents, on Monday night, in St. George's Hall, Bradford, and met with a cordial reception. The war, Army reform, and education were the three principal topics alluded to in the course of an able speech which occupied an hour and forty minutes in its delivery. Mr. Forster remarked that the War Minister's bill dealing with Army reform would probably prove the Principal measure of next Session, and took the opportunity of defending Mr. Cardwell from many of the charges brought against him. With reference to the education question, he expressed himself satisfied with the working of the new Act. We take from the *Leeds Mercury* the passage of Mr. Forster's speech referring to English intervention in the war.

"I must not anticipate the full answer which Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville will give to that question. I have no doubt whatever that they will be able to prove to Parliament and prove to the country that we have done everything that we possibly could to stop this war; and had we tried to do more, in all probability that we should have done harm. But I must ask those who ask why we have not stopped it, how they could have stopped it? Well, by advice. Well, advice may sometimes be listened to, and sometimes not be listened to. We gave our advice to Prussia to remove the cause of war by withdrawing the Prince of Hohenzollern from the candidature of the Crown of Spain. Prussia followed our advice. We gave our advice to France, after that candidature had been withdrawn, not to declare war against Prussia. I regret to say—and Frenchmen, I suppose, generally regret to say—that France did not follow our advice; but, as I repeat, advice ought to be given, and should be given, and may rightly and wisely be given, if you have reason to suppose that advice will be listened to; but advice given by an equal among equals quite as often does harm as good when it is not received with a willing ear, and therefore we were obliged to leave the position of advisers and to take the position of mediators; and then, again, it will be said, 'What comes of your boasted moral force?' Why, as mediators, were you not able to use that? Why could you not express opinions upon the horror of that war, and upon the motives and upon the action of the combatants that would, by their truth and moral force, have stopped them? Well, those men are sanguine of the power of moral force who suppose that such an expression of opinion would have confused Count Moltke's strategy or deranged Count Bismarck's plans. But I entirely accept this position, that we should have been to blame most greatly, if from any fear of rebuff, from any fancied humiliation of our counsels not being accepted, we should on that account have refused to convey them to either France or Prussia. The sole question we ought to consider was whether that expression of opinion was good, or whether it was not more likely to do harm. It would have been easy for us at any moment—in one respect knowing, of course, far less about the differences than the combatants, but in another respect able to look more coolly upon their action and motives—it would have been easy for us at any moment to have stated the grounds upon which we thought peace ought to be made; but supposing we had done so—suppose, for instance, we were to say to Prussia at this moment, 'These are the terms upon which you ought to make peace—well, the natural reply that Prussia would make, and I believe that France also would make—at any rate, that France would have made—would be: 'It is for those who make war to make peace; let not those who have not the burden of the war and know but little about it compare to ourselves state the terms upon which either of us should give in to the other, or that we should mutually agree. Well, there would have been no great harm in that answer being made; but this was the danger, and is the danger, that if the terms that we propose are refused by the parties—by either side to which we propose them—they may adhere more strongly to their demand from a point of honour, because we had made the proposal; and that the other side, also from a point of honour, may persevere in its resistance more than it otherwise would have done. Depend upon it, if we hope to mediate—if we hope to be the means by which this terrible war may be brought to a conclusion—we must keep ourselves as free from partisanship as possible."

The right hon. gentleman, at the close of his speech, was subjected to a number of questions on different subjects; and his answers, although made with due reticence, on account of his official position, were regarded as satisfactory. Eventually, however, after a scene of great confusion, a vote was passed disapproving of the conduct of the right hon. gentleman with respect to the concessions he made to the Conservatives in the Education Bill.

MR. STANSFELD AT HALIFAX.

Mr. Stansfeld, who was accompanied by Mr. Mundella, addressed a meeting of his constituents, on Tuesday evening, in the Mechanics' Institute, Halifax. The annual report of the managers of the institute having been read and adopted, and the presentation of the prizes having taken place.

Mr. Stansfeld, who was very warmly received, said he desired to say a few words with respect to the Education Bill of last Session. He did not exactly represent the views which he would have liked to see enacted if it had been possible. He did not require much courage to say this, and he only did so lest some of his former speeches should rise up like a horrible vision to bear testimony against him. Considering the bill of last year as a compromise, it was very different from ordinary measures. Instead of being an Act of Parliament, the bill itself was rather a sentiment, thinking, hesitating, human being; and yet aspiring to direct the opinion of the country on the question of Education. It would assure at once a sufficient supply of school accommodation, and in this respect it put into the shape of law a point on the necessity of which all were agreed; but, at the next point, it seemed to halt before two points which it was not yet entirely prepared to solve, and in this respect it faithfully reflected the state of public opinion in the country. These two points were—the religious difficulty, and the question of compulsion. The religious difficulty was met in the bill by the proposal which was avowedly an experiment, which, whether it was approved of or not, must be admitted to be one of a noble and worthy character. With regard to compulsion, the bill showed that Parliament was not ready to adopt it, but was willing to have the way for it. On these two points he desired to say a few words in consequence of the discussion which took place at Bradford, inasmuch as he could now consider calmly and freely what the bill was and what it was not. With respect to the religious difficulty, there was no man of any religious denomination or faith who would not believe that religious education ought to form a part of the education of the youth of the country, whether they regarded the question from the view of a parent or of a citizen. Whether with reference to religious truth or religious belief as the basis of individual morality, or of the morality of the community, it was simply impossible in the nature of things that any member of a religious denomination would have any other opinion on this point; for those who, for want of a better term, he would call secularists, must regard it from a very different point of view. Every intelligent man must feel that it is desirable that the rising generation should know something of the faith in which their forefathers lived; and there is no man who, in his view of the matter, would not show himself to be utterly superficial in thought who did not acknowledge to himself that if they could succeed in bringing up the youth of a whole generation of the whole country in religious ignorance, and severing it from religious knowledge, with all its truths and all its errors, they would be condemning it to a hopeless and soulless materialism, from which it would be impossible for it to rise, except through death, to a higher life. He felt, therefore, that in some manner or other religious instruction ought to form a part of the education of the youth of the country; the whole question was the method. There had been times in the history of the world when nations had one common faith. A common faith under

these circumstances must be one of a national character. Under these conditions this problem had been invariably solved in one way, and they would find that by general concurrence the clergy of the national faith had taken possession of the whole education of the youth of the country. These, however, were not the present conditions, and were not going to be the future conditions of England. The Church did not contain within its pale as many as those who were practically outside it, and the Church itself in England exhibited a tendency to sever itself into sects. Looking, therefore, at the question from the view of a student of history, everyone would naturally arrive at the conclusion that it must be the best to leave to voluntary zeal and voluntary efforts the conduct of the religious instruction of the youth of the country. Upon voluntary zeal and voluntary efforts experience had proved that they would not rely in vain. This was the view which he had himself taken, subject to the question of which the public of the country would accept. It would be found the most simple and the most complete in itself, and would leave the experience of the future to decide if it would be requisite to resort to compulsion to enforce the education of the youth of the country. He, however, was well aware, and was quite willing to admit, that the public of the country was not ready to adopt a compulsory solution of the difficulty; and he would go further and say that, in his opinion, looking at the state of affairs on the Continent, with war almost hovering, as it were, upon our shores, it would have been almost impossible to have passed during the present year any Education Bill at all, however much of a compromise. What, then, did the bill do in this respect? Admitting that what he considered to be the most rational and practicable course was impossible, having secured a sufficiency of school accommodation, the bill turned to the religious denominations, and to those who had taken an interest in the cause of education in the different localities of the country, and invited them, by the promise of increased contributions from the rates, to renewed efforts, and entrusted to them, as far as they were prepared to undertake the charge, the religious education of the children of the country upon certain terms and conditions. These terms and conditions were well known, and when they had a school board like that which had just been chosen in this town, and which they might expect to be chosen by similar intelligent communities, he believed there could be no question that the bill would work well. There was the protection of the conscience clause, and in the United States of America, where the system of education was a purely secular one, his friend Mr. Mundella told him that he had found no school in which there was not some kind of religious teaching, practically so conducted as to be no offence whatever to any man, woman, or child. He therefore repeated, with respect to this part of the bill, that it was a great experiment; and, although he might not at first have had the same faith in its results as his right hon. friend Mr. Forster, it was a faith which he had no need to be all ashamed, for it was founded on a belief that the religious denominations would sink all their sectarian antagonism in the common cause of promoting education on the ground and basis of their common Christianity. Having quoted a few sentences from the address delivered by Mr. Forster at Bradford, on the previous evening, in order to show the belief entertained by his right hon. friend that this measure was one that, instead of denominationalising and sectarianising education, would undenominationalise and unsectarianise the sectarianism of denominationalism of this country, the hon. gentleman remarked that this measure was a great experiment; he would not presume to say it would not be a great success; but, taking it as a great compromise, it was the duty of all who felt an interest in the subject to see how it would act—not looking merely for its faults, but with a view to get all the good they could out of it. If in the future they found their expectations deceived, they would be able to turn to the framers of the measure and tell them it must be amended. With regard to the question of compulsion, he had always been an advocate for compulsion—not for unnecessary or clumsily or coarsely applied compulsion—but a system like that introduced in America, which would be accepted by the population, and which would work in such a manner that, except in the name it would retain on the statute book, it would no longer be compulsion. It was all very well to multiply school buildings and educational appliances, to add to the numbers who might flock to the schools, and to improve their education; but the more schools we built and filled, the more fixedly would the eyes of earnest men be bent both within and without those buildings, in order that they might know whether there was still a residuum of ignorance which their machinery had not yet reached. We could not in these times afford, either from a moral, physical, or material point of view, to submit to a residuum of ignorance. We knew how much ignorance, and in its train poverty, and vice, and even crime were hereditary in this country, and we were not prepared to accept an inheritance of ignorance, poverty, vice, and crime. More than this, he believed we should all acknowledge the right of children to have secured to them the benefit of a fair, moral, and intellectual start in life. He heard people talk about the rights of parents. Did they mean the right of parents not only to keep their children in ignorance, but positively to train and educate them to vice? Why, there was no such thing as the negative of education. There must be either a good or a bad education. If they had a vicious parent to deal with and failed to recover the child from him, it was not that the child was not educated—the child was educated, but he was educated and trained in the paths of ignorance and poverty, leading to vice and crime. Therefore he said that this was a question with which he would not tamper nor palter. He would submit to compromises about methods of education, and he could understand how it was that good and earnest men made sacrifices upon this question; but there was one thing he could not understand, and that was the sacrificing of the cause to any method or scheme. He asserted that the crucial and the final test of the success of this tentative and experimental measure would be, would it stand the burden of compulsion when the country should make up its mind to apply the principle in full and in earnest? He would not pretend to decide the question. He would only say this—he would adjure all those good and earnest men, whether belonging to the Church of England or to Dissenting sects, whom they had felt they could not ignore, to assist, not with their money, because it was not the money that had troubled them—and he was not one of those who thought that money was saved because it was paid voluntarily instead of by rate—but to aid with their knowledge, their zeal, and their co-operation, for the sake of the things he had referred to. Many had made sacrifices on this question of education, and he entreated these good men, if possible, so to conduct their religious observances and instruction (not in the school board districts, because they would be provided for, but elsewhere) as that this country might be willing to accept their services in the cause of education, and to pay from the national coffers for an education which would be conducted and controlled by them. He, for one, should be satisfied if we could have, under whatever system, such an education, secular and religious, as his hon. friend, Mr. Mundella, had lately seen at work in the United States, by which all the children would be brought together in schools well constructed for the purpose, educated much more highly than we had yet thought of educating the children of this country, and in which religious instruction might be afforded, and conducted so that there might be no man who would take offence, and every child might be benefited. He was sure they would agree with him that those who had been inclined to come to an unfavourable conclusion on this measure should suspend their judgment, and that, pending the final and conclusive test, they should bid godspeed to a great measure of educational reform.

THE GERMAN TROOPS, according to a Berlin paper, now occupy—not partially, but completely—thirty-two of the eighty-six French departments, comprising 15,000 communes. They exercise in these all civil and military powers, control the posts, telegraphs, and railways, and regularly collect the taxes.

M. JOHN LEMOINE ON THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

The *Journal des Débats* of the 31st ult. contains the following article from the pen of M. John Lemoine:—

"Adieu, 1870! Adieu, fatal year! As heavily as thou hast weighed on the earth, may the earth weigh on thee! May all the dust which we throw every year on our dead accumulate on thy tomb and on thy memory! Yes, on thy memory; for it is that which we wish to bury with thee! From the opening of the war, those who had not wished for it, those who had foreseen its disasters and, above all, its horrors, had nevertheless accepted it as a duty—almost as an expiation. That calamity, if there was some justice in its visitations, should have fallen only on those who had called for war—on those who, in seeing the overthrow of the personal Government which had ruled for twenty years, had contented themselves with saying, as their only funeral oration, 'It is all the same to us; we are highly amused.' Nevertheless, even those who had not let slip the dogs of war could not separate their fate from the fate of their common country. Since all the pollutions of which we have so long been the witness had received the purification and absolution of universal suffrage, it was the entire nation which had to bear the responsibility. It was worthy of the man who had thrown us into the abyss to say, 'It is not I who am to blame—it is France!' but it was not worthy of his victims to say, 'It is not we who are to blame; it is he.' We have all merited the chastisement of the national crimes, since we have all endured the perpetrators. There remains to us, nevertheless, one consolation. We can say to ourselves that at the price of our sufferings we redeem the generation of the future, and that our blood will be the ransom of our children. We can believe that old resentments of nations will find their last gratification in this supreme struggle, and will be extinguished in this deluge of blood. We hope to pay for the peace of the future. Alas! no. As abyss calleth to abyss, so blood demands blood; and the seed cast into the furrows dug by cannon-balls will bring forth only harvests of vengeance. Peace, happiness, work, the health of the world are anew overthrown for a series of generations. People, for the crimes done by thee and by thy fathers, Heaven will punish thy children, and with hereditary chastisements will overwhelm thy descendants. The cannon of which we hear the redoubled echo strikes not only the men who are our parents, our friends, our citizens, but also the ideas, the dreams, the illusions, the work of a whole epoch of humanity. We have lost more than half a century of the past, perhaps more than half a century of the future. The tree of peace and liberty planted fifty-five years ago, and cultivated with so much trouble by so many bountiful and great minds, is again destroyed in a day by the blow of barbarity. That tree is like the woods which yesterday environed Paris and crowned her with their verdure. They had been ravaged, cut, burned, destroyed in 1814 and 1815; they had taken more than half a century to grow up and become green again; and yet they are destroyed in a day, and serve as the last fuel for our desert hearths. To join them, go the fruits of the intellectual work and the moral labour of all those who have thought, spoken, and written during the last fifty years. All must be done again. After so many efforts, the fatal rock of force and of violence again falls on all. So, at least, those who will succeed us ought to begin the work again. But no; they will be infuriated by anger and the wish for vengeance. The only trees which they will plant will be the wooden crosses that mark the places of the dead. The starved mother who has seen her baby die at the exhausted breast will cry to the survivors, 'Remember vengeance!' Every act of murder breeds oaths of reprisals. The very stones of the ravaged hearths will cry to Heaven, 'Lapides ipsi clamabunt.' Such, then, is the view presented by the New-Year's Day of 1871. At the hour at which these lines will fall under the eyes of our readers, how many of them will be silently drying their tears as they think of the moment of awakening, when the little children will exchange kisses for new-year's gifts! It matters not. *Laboremus*. Let us read the advice given by the physician in these latter days. You will see then that, in order to struggle against cold, we must keep in motion. Whoever seats himself goes to sleep; and whoever goes to sleep awakens no more. Then we must march."

THE PRUSSIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

It may, perhaps, be interesting to say a few words on the organisation of the Prussian field artillery. Each Prussian corps has two regiments of artillery belonging to its district, one of which is composed of garrison, the other of field artillery. With the latter only we have now to do. The regiment of field artillery has four Abtheilungen, or divisions, three of them being composed of field batteries, the fourth of horse artillery batteries. A field battery division has four batteries of six guns—twenty-four guns; so in the three divisions there are seventy-two guns. The one horse artillery division has generally three batteries, sometimes four, of six guns—eighteen or twenty-four guns; total in the corps, ninety or ninety-six guns. In war each corps, after all the cavalry, except one regiment, has been taken from it to form separate divisions, has a total of 25,750 infantry, including pioneers and 600 horsemen—total, 26,350 fighting men. It has generally ninety guns, or rather more than three guns per 1000. This is the nominal proportion; but, as the war proceeded and men fell in thousands while the guns remained, it is evident that the proportion rose to four, five, and even in some cases six per 1000. It was the fire of this tremendous armament which demoralised the French so much that they were unable to withstand the after pressure of the infantry. The successes of this campaign have been obtained by artillery, as evidently as those of 1866 were by infantry armed with breech-loaders. Here is the Prussian answer to the question, "How are breech-loading small-arms and intrenchments to be overcome?" "By a disproportionately large number of field guns not tied fast to particular brigades, but acting as a distinct arm to prepare the way for the others."

The Prussian guns are of two calibres—so-called, 4-pounders and 6-pounders, or, according to English military phraseology, 9-pounders and 15-pounders. All the horse-artillery batteries carry 4-pounders; half the field batteries have 6-pounders, the other half 4-pounders. It need hardly be said that the guns are rifled and are loaded at the breech. The projectiles used have been almost invariably lead-coated common shells with the well-known Prussian percussion fuse. The ranges have been, as a rule, 2000 paces and under, for beyond that distance there was no certainty of good practice, the eye being incapable of telling exactly where the trial-shots fell, and the curve of the shell's flight being so considerably above 2000 paces that an accurate range was necessary. Any mistake in the distance would have caused the projectile to pass harmlessly overhead, or strike short and bound over. What, therefore, is the reply to the Prussian system of field artillery? Calibres at least equal, greater velocity, so as to give the shell a flatter path through the air, and instruments for ascertaining the distance correctly; but, above all, plenty of guns and of trained gunners.

The ordinance officers, or "gallopers," as we irreverently call them in England, deserve a word of notice. They are generally young, good horsemen, and well mounted. They must be intelligent, for they receive orders by word of mouth, and must understand them, or they could not deliver them properly. There is no hour of the day or night when they are not liable to be hurried off on an errand to places sometimes as much as 30 or 40 miles distant. The message seems to be turned carefully over in their minds, for they generally repeat it with the distinctness and tone of a set task. They are subjected to many hardships, and their life is full of adventures. If they are clever they pick up much information, and learn a good deal of the art of war. Such work is excellent for training staff officers.—*Military Correspondent of the "Times."*

MR. HERBERT H. MURRAY, of her Majesty's Treasury, has been appointed to the post of Treasury Remembrancer and Assistant Paymaster in Ireland.

Literature.

The Essays of an Optimist. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, F.R.S., Author of "History of the War in Afghanistan," "Life of Lord Metcalfe," "History of the Sepoy War," &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

In the first place, this volume is very charmingly printed and bound. In the second, it has a very cheerful and wide-reaching dedication. In the third, the author of this notice has reason to feel kindly towards it, since his own writings are referred to in a pleasing way. Briefly, in fact, the book is a good one; full of sweetness and light; hints of varied reading; kindly and acute suggestion; and, indeed, almost everything which makes the "essay" such a valuable modern institution. The truth is, the scope of the sermon proper is undergoing great variation; the old-fashioned didactic writer finds his occupation gone; writers of fiction manage to occupy a good deal of such ground as used to be covered by Lamb, Hunt, and Hazlitt; and in our own day the essayist finds his function in great part a new one. The more blame and shame—if they were not too dull to feel the latter—for the authors who have done so much to interfere with that function. Unfortunately, the conversational essayist of the stamp of A.K.H.B. was jumbled up with an author or two of far inferior quality (for A.K.H.B. has written a few really good things) in an article on "Tawdlering Essayists" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This article was justly, and no more than justly, severe upon the particular book selected for review; but it was unlucky in that it set a fashion to tawdlering reviewers. In the *Pall Mall* itself, within a short time afterwards, a little book (published by Mr. Jas. Blackwood, of London) was dealt with as if it had come from the same author—a very gross mistake, for, with obvious faults, it was, on the whole, an original book, carefully written, with some genuine humour, and no resemblance whatever to the writing of the particular "tawdler" with whom the *Pall Mall* had made free. Other reviewers took up the cry, and very soon almost everything in the shape of an essay was "tawdler." How entirely the fate of such writing was matter of accident came out, oddly enough, in a case which fell under our eye. In the very same journal, within six weeks, a certain writer was spoken of as a "tawdler," and then, in a number or two afterwards, as "an essayist of genial insight and rare and peculiar humour." This was a result of the fact that in the first case the writing had by accident fallen into the hands of a smart hack who thought it clever to try and follow in the wake of the *Pall Mall*, and the second time into the hands of a man who had an opinion of his own, right or wrong. We do not hesitate to say that if this volume of essays by Mr. Kaye had fallen into the hands of the *Pall Mall* reviewer, who started the cry of "tawdler" at or about that time, he would have wrongfully ranked Mr. Kaye among the "tawdlers."

The chief reason for calling a writer a "tawdler" appears to have been the absence of spiteful or half-spiteful smartness. Of this smartness there is assuredly not a grain in Mr. Kaye. He is a thoughtful, highly-cultivated, gentlemanly, serious writer, who never flinches from a lofty suggestion or an organ-note of fancy, from the fear that people will laugh at it. "Holidays," "Work," "Success," "The Wrong Side of the Stuff," "Growing Old," "Tolerant," and "Rest," are the titles of the essays here collected, and we hope they may be extensively read. The author has purposely pitched the writing in what may be called a bland, or gentle key, and there are not only no acridities, there is not even anything which amounts to irony, though there are several extremely pleasant anecdotes. If the good the book does, proves at all commensurate to the moral insight and goodness of soul that have been put into it, the Optimist will have done an Optimist's work.

The War Correspondence of the Daily News, 1870. Edited, with Notes and Comments, forming a continuous Narrative of the War between Germany and France. With Maps. London: Macmillan and Co.

All newspaper readers know how well the *Daily News* has been served by its war correspondents since the commencement of the sanguinary struggle between Germany and France, and in the volume before us we have the admirable letters of those correspondents reproduced, with appropriate notes and a running comment or connecting narrative, the whole forming a most complete history of events from the beginning of the war till nearly the close of 1870. To criticise these letters is superfluous; their marvellous ability and wonderful accuracy, considering the circumstances under which they were written, was universally acknowledged as they appeared from day to day in the columns of the journal to which they were contributed. In their present connected form, we believe they will be heartily welcomed by thousands. In this volume alone (and others of a like nature will no doubt be issued by-and-by for the *Daily News*, though extremely fortunate in its war correspondents, has not enjoyed a monopoly of talent) the future historian of the war will find ample materials for at least a groundwork for his labours. The letters are preceded by a chronology of events—a most useful feature, but which, we fear, has been compiled too hurriedly, as several mistakes are noticeable in it. Thus, under date of Aug. 22, it is stated that "the Crown Prince of Saxony assumed the command of 600,000 troops to operate in the Ardennes." One naturally supposes that this is a mistake for 60,000; but, on turning to the text at page 123, we find that leader's army set down as in all 80,000 strong. Which is the correct figure? Then, under date of Sept. 27, we are informed that "the Germans occupy Orleans," exactly the same entry being made under Oct. 11. This refers of course to the first German occupation of Orleans; but when did it take place—on Sept. 27 or on Oct. 11? Some minor faults of expression may be passed over; but accuracy as to dates, numbers, &c., is of special importance in a book like this. However, as a new edition—probably new editions—must speedily be called for, these mistakes, and a curious slip in the preface which implies that the war is over, will of course be corrected. The maps, by A.K. Johnston, of Edinburgh, are good, and will be of great use in following the narrative of events.

Ralf Skirlough, the Lincolnshire Squire. By EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A. London: Chapman and Hall.

It is seldom that we get a novel the characters of which lived in the reign of Queen Anne and the first Georges, where the genuine interest is so well maintained as in Mr. Peacock's book. Such stories generally depend for their effect on a kind of stagey reproduction of the hoops and wigs, the sedan-chairs and the upholstery of the period, while the language and sentiments are not referable to any particular time. In "Ralf Skirlough," however, the local colouring is sober, and the drawing correct and striking in character; while the reality of the people who move and talk in the story is more distinct than that of most of the personages in the sensation novels that profess to deal with modern society.

The first volume is full of admirably-drawn scenes, and the author has the advantage of possessing a style both lively and cultivated; so that the reader is at once on pleasant terms with him, and goes companionably on the journey through the Lincolnshire of above a century ago, and with no little interest listens to the story of the fortunes of a cadet of that house which gives its title to the book. We have read no novel published of late years which so well recalls the style and pleasant half-gossipy manner of Sir Walter Scott as "Ralf Skirlough," and the interest of the story is maintained between whiles much as it is by the author of "Waverley" in some of his best-known tales. This may seem to be exceptionally high praise; but "Ralf Skirlough" deserves praise, and, without spoiling the interest of the reader by detailing the plot, we commend the book to those who can still read

a story the scenes of which are not laid in the "lady's mile" or in the third-rate clubhouse of to-day; while its interest does not depend on mere ordinary descriptions of what may be seen, done, or suffered within the next hour in the next street by people too ordinary to arouse a genuine anxiety as to their experiences.

Mariette; or, Further Glimpses of Life in France. London: Bell and Daldy.

This charming little volume, which is a sequel to "Marie," may well attract a real and even a continued interest at the present time, since its domestic narrative, its quiet descriptions of scenes in Nantes, and all the tender, piquant, and humorous episodes of the history of that quiet domestic circle, have a very definite relation to even the most recent events of the war. As a picture of Breton life from the orderly Englishwoman's point of view, some of the scenes are admirable. The style in which it is written is so attractive, and the simplicity and pathetic humour of the whole biographical story so suggestive, that it may be regarded as an almost unique work among recent publications. With a simple power of observation and description equal to that of the authoress of "Cranford," directed to a mode of life more diversified, to events far more illustrative, and to scenes far more picturesque, the author of "Mariette" has succeeded in fixing Nantes and its people in the memory of many readers who have also acquired an interest in the success of the faithful folk whose fortunes are yet uncertain, because of the prosecution of a war the effects of which have reached even more humble homes than theirs. For a quiet afternoon's reading when the day draws in, the lamp is lit, and the fire burns with a bright red glow, we commend these volumes—"Marie" and its sequel—to thoughtful and sympathetic souls who are tired of the coarse theatrical sensations of the modern novel.

LITERATURE FOR YOUTH.

EVERY child knows the history of Richard Whittington and his cat, as told in the story-books; and we dare say a good many people, young and old, in these terribly realistic days, set down the said Dick, his wonderful cat, Bow bells, and all the rest, as mere myths and fables. But they were not. Dick was a real personage, was thrice Lord Mayor of London, and did a marvellous deal of good therein. We won't say so much for the reality of the cat or the money sung by Bow bells; though we should be sorry to disturb juvenile belief in either. And to confirm the whole legend, and no doubt make it more popular than ever, Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co., have just published, in a very beautiful form, "The Story of Sir Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London in the years 1397, 1406-7, and 1419 A.D." Written and illustrated by E. Carr. In the shape of a preface we have first a prose history of Whittington, his family, and his career, together with some record of the good deeds he performed for the citizens of London, and of the improvements he effected therein. Then follows a poetical version, somewhat in the style of "John Gilpin," of the good knight's adventures and career, and very pleasantly versified the story is. The great features of the book, however, are the illustrations, which consist of capital etchings on steel of some of the leading incidents, accompanied by pretty ornamental borders, initial letters, &c. The volume is splendidly executed in every respect, and is just the work for the drawing-room table, or for the boudoir of a young lady in whose eyes real taste and chaste elegance are preferable to meretricious glitter.

Messrs. Darton and Co. publish a new edition (the sixth) of "Famous Girls who have become Illustrious Women, forming Models for Imitation for the Young Women of England," by J. M. Darton. Some of the models here set forth, which include her Majesty Queen Victoria, must of necessity be imitated at a considerable distance by most of the young women of England. Still there is nothing like aiming high; one is sure to attain to some measure of excellence thereby; and if the author had followed the course indicated for its readers, this book might have been a better model of English composition than it is. A work that has reached a sixth edition should not have contained such sentences as these:—"David Beecher (grandfather of Mrs. Stowe) had no less than five wives; the fourth was the mother of Lyman, who died a few days after his birth" (page 100); and yet the said Lyman lived to be eighty-seven years of age, to have three wives himself, and to be the father of a numerous family. Of Mrs. Stowe's sister Catherine we are told that she opened a school at Hartford, "instituting such changes in the then system of education which (as) she deemed advisable" (page 102). And on page 103 we are informed that Mrs. Stowe's husband, before joining Dr. Beecher in the Lane Seminary, had "filled a professional chair at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire," the author, we presume, meaning a professorial chair. Faults like these—all of which we extract from one paper, that on Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe—particularly the first, would be censurable in any edition of a book meant to be specially instructive; but in a sixth edition they are difficult to pardon. How very much better books would be if authors would only take more pains!

Determined, apparently, to vindicate their title to the character we lately gave them of "most prolific of publishers," Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have sent us another batch, comprising over twenty volumes, of books adapted—or at least designed—for young readers of both sexes. Some of these books, we fancy, are not new, and therefore do not call for notice; others are of so slight a nature as scarcely to merit notice; while a few belong to that markish "goody-goody" school which we neither care to read ourselves nor to recommend to others. They may be good enough in their way; but their way is not ours, and so we take the liberty of passing them over. Some half-dozen of Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s books, however, do challenge examination, and such examination we shall proceed to accord to them. Giving precedence to size, we first take up a portly foolscap quarto, the title of which is another attraction. This is "The Story of the Don (Quixote) Re-written for our Young Folks," by G. L. Matkaux, author of "Home Chat," and very well re-written it is. The (to children) quaint tediousness and occasional coarseness of the original are omitted; while all the fun, and humour, and happy portrayal of character are retained; and a very acceptable book is the result of Mr. Matkaux's labour. The "Don" is profusely illustrated by engravings which, if sometimes a little rough in execution, are generally spirited in design.—What may be called a companion volume, though different in size and shape, is "The Story of Robin Hood," compiled by William Heaton, and illustrated by coloured engravings. Mr. Heaton's aim in re-telling the story of the famous Saxon outlaw has been of a modest character. As he tells us, "he has simply sought to produce 'The Story of Robin Hood,' as gathered from the old ballads, in the English of modern times; and to arrange the various incidents which the ballads relate in something like a probable order." We are bound to admit that the object aimed at has been fairly attained; but whether the game was worth the candle may be open to question. Bold Robin, we suspect, was a rather disreputable character even in his own day, whenever that may have been, and would be deemed a still more disreputable personage in these times, were it possible for such a character to flourish now. Those, and they may well be many, who consider "habitual criminals" as the modern representatives of Robin, Much, Little John, Maid Marion, and the rest, may with good reason object to any attempt to retain in youthful minds the halo of romance which tradition has cast around the names and doings of the outlaws of Sherwood Forest.—As members of a series entitled "The Library of Wonders," we have two volumes of decidedly different character. One is called "Wonders of Acoustics; or, The Phenomena of Sound," from the French of Rodolphe Radau, the English revised by Robert Ball, M.A., Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Royal College of Science, Dublin; and both a useful and interesting

volume it is. The other, "Wonderful Escapes," revised from the French of F. Bernard, with original chapters added, by Richard Whiting, we cannot help a-thinking a piece of mere book-making, not invariably well executed. The "escapes" begin so far back as 681 B.C., and include a good many that were hardly worth recounting, and the space occupied by which might better have been devoted to other incidents—such as the escape of Cœur de Lion from his German prison, and that of Sire Edward (afterwards Edward I.) from the custody of Simon de Montfort—that are not even mentioned. Then the style is often defective; a fault that must, we presume, be laid to the door of the reviser. We can only afford space for one example, which we take from the story of Quinquan de Beaujeu, who, we are told, "had acquired the reputation of one of the first seamen of his time," &c. Now, who was "the first seaman of his time" whose reputation de Beaujeu had acquired? Does not Mr. Whiting think that, if he had said his hero "had acquired the reputation of being one of the first seamen," &c., he would have made the passage just a little more intelligible? We are bound in justice to add, however, that the book contains some curious bits of biography; though, perhaps, it was hardly worth while printing a volume of over 300 pages to tell them. Among the chapters added, we suppose, is the account of the escape of James Stephens, the Fenian. Does that affair deserve the space it occupies, when all that is known of the matter is still fresh in the recollection of newspaper readers?—We have reserved for the close of our notice the two best books of the lot. "At the South Pole; or, the Adventures of Richard Pengelley, Mariner," by William H. G. Kingston, is one of those capital sea stories—a little extravagant, perhaps, but capital notwithstanding—for which the author enjoys a high and well-merited reputation. We have read the book from beginning to end, and with unlagging interest and pleasure; and, having enjoyed its perusal ourselves, we can heartily recommend it to others. Moreover, we tried it by another test: we placed it in the hands of a young friend, and he relished it hugely. Need we add a word more in favour of the book? The illustrations, which are numerous, are generally both excellent and appropriate. The aforesaid young friend, however, was puzzled by one discrepancy. An engraving facing page 354 is called "Traps for Foxes and Bears," while the text makes no mention of bears being caught or intended to be caught in the traps; and "foxes" are never once named in the book. Wolves were the creatures the traps were meant for; and it is odd how they came to be ignored by the illustrator and foxes substituted for them.—The other really good work we have to mention is entitled "Love and Life in Norway," translated from the Norwegian of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, by the Hon. Augusta Bethell and Augusta Plesner. Anything by Bjørnson, one of the most popular writers the north of Europe has produced, was sure to be good, even if but indifferently rendered; but the fair translators seem to have done their part well, and the result is a very pleasing picture, with a couple of nice illustrations, of home life in that part of Europe in which life is perhaps the simplest, and where, consequently, love ought to be the purest. We wish to say a very cordial word of commendation for this little book.

NEW GOLD-FIELDS.

It is stated that new gold-fields have been found recently at Germansen Creek and Omineca, in British Columbia, which are said to be richer and larger than any gold-diggings found on the Pacific coast since the extraordinary early days of California. Two routes are open to these fields, one by the Fraser River, which is the longer; and the other by the Skeena, or the coast route. The *Victoria Standard* of Dec. 14 vouches for the truth of the following account:—

By the arrival of the steamer Otter from Skeena River, bringing a number of miners from Germansen Creek as passengers, we learn from Mr. White, one of the first party who was on Germansen Creek after the discovery, the following facts in regard to the mines in that country. Mr. J. I. White is an old miner of twenty years' experience. He was in California in early days, and in Cariboo from the first excitement. Mr. White and his partner, "Black Jack," started early last spring for the Omineca country. They arrived at Vitale Creek and prospected for forty-five days in and around the neighbourhood of that creek, but did not find gold in sufficient quantities to pay. Their attention was next directed to Natten River, and they started with four months' supply of provisions, prospected there about three months, and did not find gold enough to justify them in stopping there. They left, and then struck the Omineca river, which they travelled up about one hundred miles, prospecting several creeks which emptied into the river, and found gold. Mr. White thinks that some of these creeks will pay as well as Germansen Creek. They then struck Germansen Creek, which empties itself into the Omineca river. There they found a party who had discovered the creek about two weeks previously. They prospected the creek, found gold in paying quantities, and located their ground. As far as the creek has been prospected it has paid from 10 dols. to 100 dols. per day to the land. By the time Mr. White got his claim ready for work the creek was frozen, and he had to discontinue further operations. There is not much difference in the pay of the claims as prospected, which extend two miles. The creek is supposed to be from twenty to thirty miles in length; but the exact length is not known, as it has only been prospected a very short distance. All the claims which were opened up the creek paid as largely as those which were worked lower down the creek. A new creek was reported to be discovered about ten miles from Germansen, which prospected 25c. to the pan. It also empties into the Omineca. The country is mountainous, thickly wooded, with lakes and beaver dams all through it, and it is a very rough country to prospect. The climate is about the same as at Cariboo; if anything, it may be a little milder. Mining may be commenced about the middle of May or the beginning of June and continued to Oct. 20. Game of all kinds is very plentiful. Quartz abounds in the neighbourhood of Germansen Creek, but whether in paying quantities is not known, as all the miners were busily engaged in the placer diggings, and did not turn their attention to quartz mining. Provisions were very scarce, there being only one trader on the creek, who advanced the price of provisions according to the prospects obtained by the miners, who had to pay their gold-dust as fast as they took it out for grub, and in consequence the men were compelled to leave, and come to a place where they could get provisions cheaper. There are only about five men wintering on the creek. The opinion of an old miner is that it is the best gold field which has yet been struck on the coast, especially for a poor man. The gold taken out up to the time our informant left amounted to about 100,000 dols., most of which went for provisions. Mr. White and his partner left Germansen Creek on Oct. 20, went to Tatlah Lake, and then started down the lake in a boat, crossed the portage to Babine Lake, a distance of thirty-five or forty miles, and travelled about sixty miles further, which brought the party to the forks of the Skeena. The trail from Babine to the forks goes through a low pass in the mountains, and is easy travelling. At the forks the party embarked in canoes and went down the river to its mouth, a distance of 160 miles. It took the party thirteen days to travel from Tatlah Lake to the mouth of the Skeena. There were about 8 in. of snow on the trail. There was no ice in the river, and came travel was easy. The party had to remain fourteen days at the mouth of the Skeena waiting for the Otter. They took passage on that vessel, and arrived at Victoria on Saturday. Most of the men who came down with provisions and return to the mouth of the Skeena by the next trip of the Otter, and there prepare for an early start back to the mines in the spring via the Skeena river route.

ARMY REFORM.—Sir W. Mansfield spoke on army organization at the distribution of prizes to the London Scottish Volunteers last Saturday night. He characterised the conflict of interests existing between the Line, the volunteers, and the militia as fatal and ruinous; and held it to be the duty of statesmen on both sides of the House of Commons not to allow the coming Session to pass without accepting away all such divisions. He expressed his belief that the cause of the conflict of interests lay in the fact that each of the three military bodies relied solely upon the voluntary principle. Sir William would maintain this principle in the Army and the volunteers, but was in favour of compulsory service in the militia, without respect to rank or position.—A meeting was held in Birmingham, on Monday night, to consider the question of Army reform. Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., strongly condemned the sale and purchase of commissions, which was a monstrous and expensive system, and did not secure efficiency. The competitive system ought to be extended to every part of the service. A resolution was adopted urging the abolition of the sale and purchase of commissions and the entire reorganization of the Army. Mr. Price, M.P., and Mr. Lee, M.P., also addressed the meeting. The Hon. Anson Herbert, M.P., advocated the adoption of the German military system. Mr. Dixon, M.P., supported Mr. Trevelyan; but said he would resist the introduction of the French, German, or any other system which would make the Army of this country other than an army of defence. Mr. Munz, M.P., was of opinion that there was no need to increase the armaments of the country.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

WE this week illustrate another of those "improvements in provincial towns" so many of which are every day springing into existence. This is the new chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge. The new chapel has been built by a subscription, begun at the commemoration of benefactors of this college in 1864, in answer to the appeal then made from the pulpit by the Rev. Canon Selwyn, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, who preached in the college chapel on that occasion. This building, erected from designs of Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., will probably take the second place in ecclesiastical architecture at Cambridge, after the chapel of King's College. The ground plan is copied from that of Merton College, Oxford, a cross church minus the nave with a pinnacled tower at the intersection, and an organ-chamber projecting to the north-east. It is in the Early Decorated style, which was the original style of the old chapel. The east end of

the chapel forms a five-sided apse, the windows of which are the gift of the Earl of Powis. They are filled with richly-stained glass, the subject being "Passages from the Life of Our Lord." The tracery of the various windows is varied and rich, and the carving which embellishes their exterior and interior is well executed, and has a most pleasing effect. The ceiling is a coved one of wood, decorated with various colours. It is divided into nineteen bays, in each of which are placed representations of celebrated men in religion, science, and literature of each of the nineteen centuries. The centre bay over the altar contains a representation of our Lord in majesty. The transepts are vaulted with stone. The lantern, which is 84 ft. high, has a groined ceiling of wood polychromed. A large quantity of coloured marble has been worked up in the building, the red marble for the abaci in the arcading of the apse being the gift of the Duke of Devonshire. The stallwork is handsome, the east end of the choir being furnished with those removed

from the old chapel; but the new ones are finely conceived. The different stained-glass windows have been the gift of several benefactors; the west window contains a fine representation of the Last Judgment, and was erected at the sole cost of the undergraduate members of the college. The other windows were presented by Mr. C. Bamford, Mr. F. S. Powell, the Rev. A. C. Haviland, Dr. Parkinson, friends of the late Rev. A. V. Hadley, Fellow and Tutor of the college; the brother and sister of the late Dr. Tatham; and one has been removed from the old chapel and adapted. All the brasses, monuments, and effigies from the old chapel have been restored as far as possible, and places assigned to them in the new building. The dimensions of the chapel are as follow:—From the exterior, the extreme length from east to west is 193 ft. 1 in.; its breadth, from north to south, 52 ft.; the ante-chapel is 89 ft. long and 50 ft. wide. The exterior height is 50 ft. to the top of the parapet and 80 ft. to the ridge of the roof. The tower, erected



CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

partially by the munificence of the late Mr. Henry Hoare, to which he contributed £2000, is 42 ft. square outside, 140 ft. high to the top of the parapet, and 163 ft. to the top of the pinnacles. The interior space is thus apportioned:—The choir is 34 ft. wide and 143 ft. in length; the length of the ante-chapel is 74 ft. 8 in.; its breadth, 32 ft. in the transepts and 29 ft. 8 in. under the tower. The organ, a splendid instrument, partially reconstructed, at an expense of £1150, is placed in a chamber, projecting on the north-east, which is 31 ft. 10 in. long and 14 ft. 6 in. broad. The total cost of the chapel, exclusive of the organ and painted windows, is estimated to exceed £53,000. The builders are Messrs. Jackson and Shaw.

TELEGRAPH CABLES AND THE WAR.

SIR R. PHILLIMORE gave judgment, on Tuesday, in the Court of Admiralty, in the suit brought by the Indiarubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works Company against the Crown for alleged wrongful seizure of the ship *International* and her cargo. His Honour said that this was an application under sec. 23 of the 33-34 Vict., c. 90, by the owners of the ship *International* and

cargo, for her release, she having been detained by order of the Secretary of State under the provisions of the statute. The statute was passed last Session, and this was the first occasion on which the Court had had to exercise the powers which it gave. It was a very important and valuable Act to strengthen the hands of her Majesty's Government, and it was incumbent upon those who made the application to show that the Act had not been infringed, and that the cable which constituted the cargo of the ship was intended for commercial purposes. He referred to the provisions of the Act, and said that, after a seizure had been made, the law officers of the Crown might proceed in order to have the ship condemned and forfeited, or they might, as in this case, leave it for an application to be made by the owners. The Attorney-General had intimated that beyond the giving of security he should ask for no further penalty. The owners, however, applied for an immediate and unconditional release, and the condemnation of the Government in damages and costs, which the Court had power to award. He would refer to the facts of the case as they appeared upon the affidavits. The vessel, *per se*, was not adapted for purposes of war, and it was purchased by the applicants for the ordinary purposes of laying submarine cables before the terrible and devastating war

which had now covered the soil of France with blood had broken out. She was employed in laying a cable between Jersey and England for the English Government; and on Nov. 28 the company entered into a contract with the Director-General of the Postal Service of France to lay down certain cables for that country. On Dec. 21 she was lying in the Thames with the cable on board, when she was seized by the Customs officers, and on the 27th detained by warrant of the Secretary of State. The contract made by the company was entered into with the Director-General as agent of the French Government, and it was afterwards ratified by the Government of National Defence. The cable was to be laid down between Dunkirk and Bordeaux, and the company were to supply 500 metres of land cable for each place at which it touched, although they had nothing whatever to do with connecting the lines. It was an important and material point that on the face of the contract itself it was shown *prima facie* that there was no intention on the part of the company to be engaged in either the military or the naval service of France; and the company being established for purely commercial purposes was another important point, as no *mala fides* was imputed, and it was only alleged that they had infringed the law in ignorance. The counsel for the Crown contended that, looking to all the circumstances

there was reasonable cause to believe that the ship would be employed in the military service of France. It was urged, first, that the owners were bound by contract with the Government of France; secondly, that the state of France at the date of the contract was such as to render it impossible that the Government could contemplate the cable being laid for purely commercial purposes; thirdly, that the places to be connected were very important as means of communication between the two French armies; and, fourthly, that the contract was entered into very shortly before the removal of the Government from Tours to Bordeaux, and must have greatly facilitated the means of communication between French military depôts and other important points. On the other hand, if the Court believed the affidavits on the part of the owners, it was clear that they only contemplated the civil and postal telegraph, and had no idea that it would be used for military purposes. But then a purely commercial telegraph might become a military telegraph, and there was nothing in the Act which said that it might not be so. The question was, whether there was evidence before the Court to prove that the real object of the telegraph cable which was on board the vessel was, and must have been known to the owners as being, intended to serve the French Government for purposes of military communication. The evidence, he thought, was decidedly in favour of the plaintiffs. The company was to furnish an ordinary telegraph, and they had nothing whatever to do with the land lines and connections, and though it might be possible that the telegraph might be used for military purposes, he thought it was also clear that it would form a valuable commercial line, and be of the utmost importance to the great commercial centre of Bordeaux. Though it might be used for military purposes, that was not sufficient to divest it of its primary object, which was of a commercial character, or to subject the company to the penalties of the statute. He therefore decided that the applicants had made out their claim to have the vessel released. They had acted with candour towards her Majesty's Government, and he did not feel disposed to clog the release with the conditions which the Attorney-General wished should be imposed, which, it was evident from what had already transpired, it would not be very easy to fix. He was of opinion, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the Government took a correct view of the statute and its application, and that there was reasonable and proper cause for detaining the vessel and cargo at that time, and he should therefore make no order as to costs or damages.



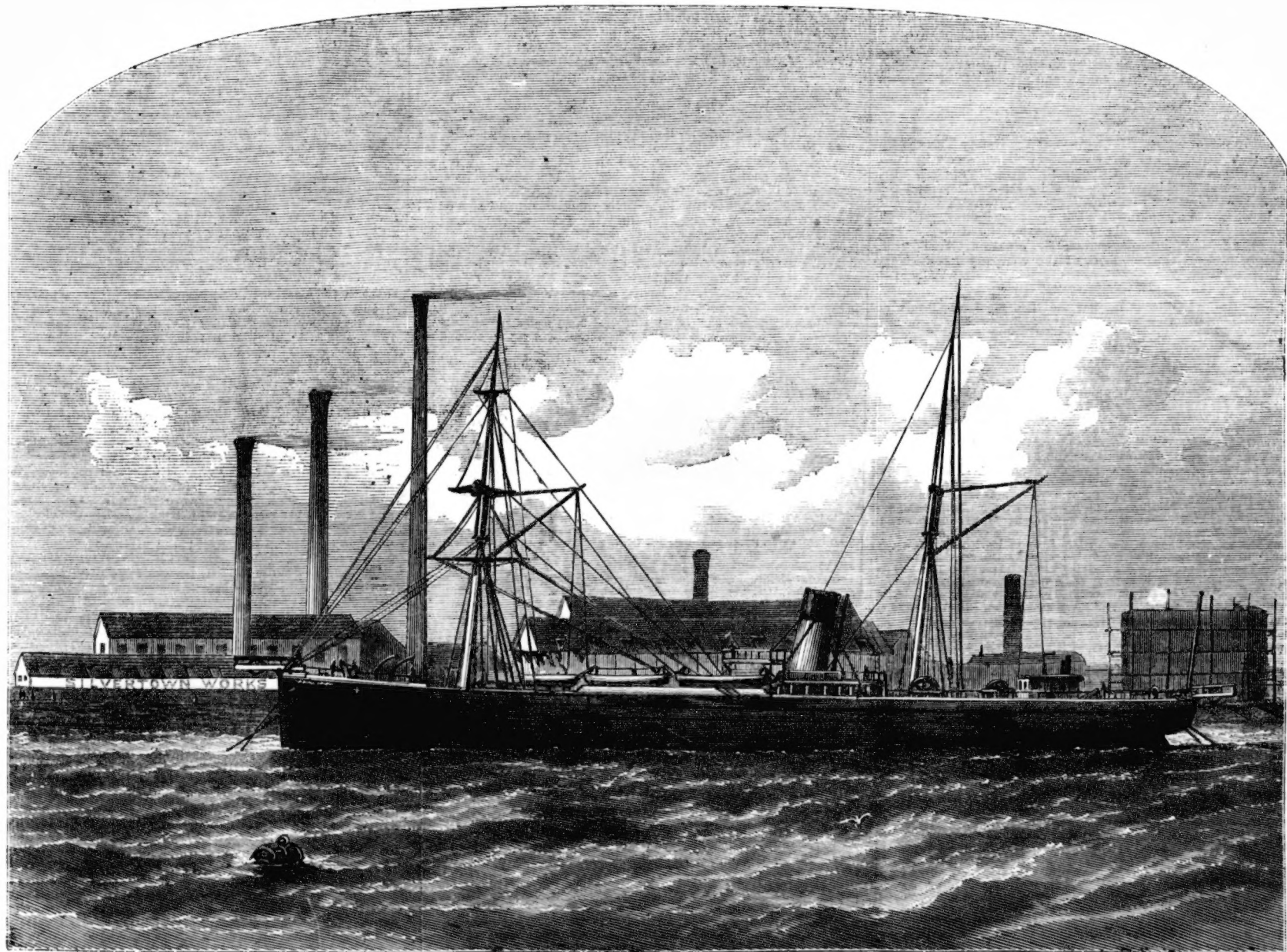
THE NEW MORTUARY, STRATFORD-BY-BOW.

Notice of appeal from his Lordship's judgment to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was given, both on behalf of the company and of the Crown.

A MORTUARY-AT LAST.

A RESPECTABLE public mortuary and post-mortem-room has at length been erected by the vestry of St. Mary's, Stratford-by-Bow, in the churchyard of that parish; and the work has been done well and in a manner creditable to the vestry. The plans of Messrs. Hills and Fletcher, architects, in which the difficulties frequently connected with similar buildings have been met in a satisfactory manner, were followed; and the result is that there is a striking contrast between the wretched ladder-shed in which post-mortem examinations were wont to be held, by the aid of a dark-lantern, and the present commodious and elegant erection at the other end of the churchyard.

The erection of a mortuary being determined upon, much trouble is frequently experienced before a suitable site can be obtained, so strong a feeling existing in many localities against such buildings being prominently situated that owners of houses in any street in which one might be erected would consider their property greatly deteriorated in value thereby. The selection, in the present instance, of the churchyard for a site, whilst obviating this difficulty, yet presented others from the limited area of ground at disposal and the desirability of avoiding any injury to the general appearance of the church and its surroundings, the church itself, though neither architecturally beautiful nor of large dimensions, yet presenting an interesting and venerable appearance. The mortuary is situated eastward of the church, and is approached by an inclined path with a turfed slope on each side. The parts of the churchyard immediately contiguous have been tastefully laid out and planted with evergreens. The building is sunk 3 ft. in the ground, and has an air-chamber running entirely round it, ventilating-grates being inserted at intervals. All the materials used in the construction are of a thoroughly durable description, the walls being of Kentish rag and Portland stone, and the roof of brickwork, cemented; there is also an iron skylight, glazed with rough plate-glass. Internally, the walls are of Portland cement, with smooth face; the floor is of planed slate; and there is a solid slate table for post-mortem purposes. Water is laid on by means of one of Dalziel's patent regulating taps, by which a constant supply is obtained without the uncertainty and loss of space which a cistern necessitates; the arrangements for drainage are also perfect. In the wall of the end opposite the



TELEGRAPHY AND THE WAR: THE SHIP INTERNATIONAL SEIZED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

door are brackets for four coffins. It will thus be seen that all necessary accommodation has been provided, notwithstanding the small space occupied, the dimensions being 13 ft. by 9 ft. The total cost has been about £236, which is, of course, more than a building plainer in character would have necessitated; but the Vestry, thinking it inadvisable, in the first place, that a building chiefly set apart for the reception of the bodies of persons meeting death from accident or otherwise, should present an appearance which might from the bareness of its aspect pain the feelings of friends and relatives; and, secondly, the situation of the building demanding some architectural effect, have, we think, very wisely instructed Messrs. Hills and Fletcher to plan for them a structure meeting these requirements. This, from the very pleasing appearance the mortuary presents in connection with the church, they certainly have succeeded in doing.

MUSIC.

SIGNOR BOTTESINI'S new comic opera, "Ali Baba," was produced at the Lyceum, on Tuesday night, with great success. Its subject is an adaptation, or rather transformation, of the well-known Arabian story, by Signor Emilio Taddei, whose reverence for time-honoured narratives must be of the smallest, looking at the liberties he has permitted himself to take. Ali Baba is a wealthy merchant, with a lovely daughter, Delia. Morgiana is a slave, of no consequence to the story. There is a poor lover, Nadir, who finds out the robber's cave, and woos Delia through her father's cupidity. There is also a rich lover, Aboul, who, coming to revenge his defeat by destroying Ali's property, burns out the forty thieves. But why go on? It is clear that Signor Taddei has made a plot of his own after borrowing a few ideas from the "Arabian Nights." All this matters little, however, seeing that the plot is a good one, the situations dramatic, and the interest unflagging. Signor Bottesini's music is just what was expected from his known ability. Its characteristics are great clearness, fluency, and tunefulness; while in the concerted pieces there is apparent a grasp of the subject in combination with a power of expression quite out of the ordinary way. The reception of the opera was never doubtful, though its performance was marred by a full allowance of the shortcomings incidental to a "first night." After each act the artists and composer were summoned before the curtain, amidst a scene of excitement more like what may be witnessed in passionate Italy than in staid England. We shall return to the subject of this opera next week, for the reason that it deserves attentive consideration and more than common notice.

Madame Néruda reappeared at the Popular Concert of Monday last, in St. James's Hall, and was met with the welcome which is her due. She played a duet sonata with Madame Svarzdy, and led Mendelssohn's pianoforte quartet in B minor, which latter, by-the-way, has had many a better rendering in the same place. Madame Svarzdy selected as her solo the "Etudes Symphoniques" of Schumann, and played them in a style those who remembered Madame Schumann's interpretation could hardly approve. Nevertheless, the lady was much applauded. Herr Stockhausen was again the vocalist, and won much honour by his rendering of "The Wanderer."

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather on Wednesday night, the third of Mr. Boosey's ballad concerts, at St. James's Hall, was a great success, every seat in the area, balcony, orchestra, and galleries being filled, thus proving—if proof were needed—that our ballads, by their grace and pathos, appeal to the hearts of the people, who, in turn, are not slow to recognise their many charms. The artists were Madame Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Julia Elton, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Madame Sherrington sang "Good-Night" and "Somebody" (encored). Miss Edith Wynne gave, with charming expression, "Love has eyes" (encored) and "He doesn't love me." Miss Julia Elton was recalled after "We were standing in the garden;" and Madame Patey sang "Always Alone" (encored) and "The Meeting of the Waters" very charmingly. Mr. Sims Reeves's appearance was the signal for a storm of applause. He sang "The snow lies white," "The Farewell Letter," and "The Pilgrim of Love," all being encored, and, much to the delight of the audience, the last verse of "The Farewell Letter" and "The Pilgrim of Love" repeated. "The Iron Blacksmith," "The King and I," and "Hearts of Oak" were declaimed by Mr. Santley in such a manner as to create a marked effect; it is hardly necessary to add they were encored. Mr. Brinley Richards was the pianist, and played two of his own compositions, a "Fantasia on Welsh Airs" and "Bolero, Sicilian Vespers."

A morning performance will be given at the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday, Jan. 24 (in aid of the Dramatic College, sorely in need of funds), which will include Offenbach's three-act opéra-bouffe, "The Princess of Trébizonde," a song by Mr. Santley, and the "Trial Scene" from "Pickwick," specially arranged for the stage, in which Mr. Toole will play Sergeant Buzfuz; Miss E. Farron, Sam Weller; and Mr. J. D. Stoye, the Judge. Mr. Soutar, Miss Losby, Miss Tremaine, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Perrini, Mrs. Leigh, and all the members of the company have kindly given their services.

THE NEW KNIGHT.—Vice-Chancellor the Hon. Sir James Bacon, on whom Her Majesty has just been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Bacon, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, by Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. Day, of Manchester. He was born in the year 1798. He was called to the Bar, at Gray's Inn, in Easter Term, 1827, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a Bencher. He obtained a silk gown in 1846, and in 1868, on the death of Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, he was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London District, and continued to hold that office till the end of 1869, when he was appointed Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. In August last he succeeded to the Vice-Chancellorship vacated by Sir William Milbourne James, on his appointment as Lord Justice of Appeal.

POISONOUS GLOVES.—Our attention has been directed by a respected correspondent to a case which he ascribes due to the wearing of gloves dyed with some poisonous substance. His patient, a lady, purchased a box of green-coloured gloves at a well-known and respectable house. In none of the gloves was the dye permanent, for upon the hand becoming heated, it was stained to such a degree that warm water would scarcely remove it. After wearing a few pairs the lady noticed a vesicular eruption presenting itself at the sides and root of the nails. This vesication in a few days proceeded to ulceration. Under suitable remedies the rash disappeared, but upon the lady resuming the wearing of the gloves the mischief recommenced with renewed severity. Upon our correspondent analysing a solution prepared from them, he discovered the existence of an arsenical salt, which cleared up the mystery of the case.—*Medical Press and Circular*.

HEAVY GALE.—A heavy southerly gale was experienced on Sunday and Monday throughout the British Isles, and proved very disastrous to some ships and their crews. It is, however, satisfactory to know that during its continuance the boats of the National Life-Boat Institution were fortunately instrumental in saving many shipwrecked crews from what would otherwise have been an apparently inevitable death. The Misking-lane life-boat at Montrose rescued the crew of three men from the ketch Friendship, of Goole; the Ramsey life-boat Sisters took four men from the rigging of the sunken brigantine Lady Hurdley, of London; the Yarmouth No. 2 life-boat saved the crew of six men from the brig Flora, of Goole; the Dungeness life-boat rescued three men from the brigantine Cornhill, of that port; and the Solicitors' and Proctors' life-boat Storm Sprite, at Winchelsea, Sussex, brought ashore, in a very exhausted state, eight men taken from the rigging of the wrecked brig Elizabeth and Cicely.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON.—The Registrar-General points out that smallpox was fatal last week in London in the proportion of 22 deaths annually to every 10,000 of the present estimated population. The greatest number of deaths previously recorded from smallpox in any one week since the passing of the Compulsory Vaccination Act (1853) was 71, in the week ending May 9, 1863, and the fatality of the disease during seven consecutive weeks at that time averaged 66 deaths per week. In the seven weeks ending Saturday last the deaths averaged 81 per week. Mr. Bldges, poor-law inspector, has issued a report upon the increase of smallpox in London. He points out how important it is that the unions and parishes which are the principal seats of the disease should heartily co-operate with the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The malady still continues to put forth its strength in the eastern districts; but Westminster and Battersea are also attacked, and there is not a single union or parish in the metropolitan district which is entirely unaffected.

DIRECT TAXATION.

On Tuesday Mr. Dudley Baxter, M.A., read, before the Statistical Society, at their rooms, in St. James's-square, a paper entitled "Direct Taxation on Property and Income." Mr. W. Newmarch, the president of the society, was in the chair. Mr. Baxter briefly passed in review the chief sources of income—land, buildings, railways and works, movables, industry (which, he remarked, exceeded them all in annual revenue, and in which were engaged millions of men, the reward of whose intelligence and labour amounted in its yearly aggregate to hundreds of millions sterling), mortgages, and foreign investments. Then, in order to present a clear view of the direct taxation of this wealth, he said it was necessary first of all to ascertain with some degree of approximation the annual value of each of the different classes of property and income, and therefore he entered upon a wide field of arithmetical calculations. Constituting these figures the basis of his subsequent arguments, he proceeded to examine the principles applicable to direct taxation. The wages of the working classes he would exempt without hesitation; but in regard to larger incomes he considered that all property enjoyed by the ancient grant of the State, such as land, or by the protection of the State, such as personality and earnings, ought to contribute equally towards the necessities of the State. Still, industrial incomes were entitled, as proposed by Mr. Mill, to pay one fourth less taxation than personality as an allowance for savings and insurance. Lands, houses, and works, he contended, stood in a similar position. The annual value of each consisted of two portions—the ground rent and a large construction or improvement rent. To distinguish between the assessments of these two portions was a difficulty which went to prove that equality of taxation for every kind of property was the soundest, both in principle and in practice. Having glanced at the development of the present system of direct taxes by reference to history so far back as the Saxon period, when absolute ownership of land free of rent and service was recognised, he showed that the taxes on land and movable personality were very nearly equal, and that both were taxed three times as much as industrial incomes. Next, he adverted to local taxation, and concluded as follows:—"Everyone will agree that the present system of direct taxation, both imperial and local, is very irregular and anomalous, and requires consolidation and reform. As regards imperial taxes, what can be more absurd than the treatment of leasehold property, which is subjected to double taxation, both as real estate and personality? What more anomalous than the law that personal property passing by will pays probate duty, while personal property, entirely in the same position as regards other taxes, but passing by settlement, pays none? As regards local rates, what can be wider and more irregular than the whole system of their imposition and administration? Would that we could adopt some broad and comprehensive arrangement that would introduce uniformity and equality into our present capricious and unsystematic system! Everyone will, I think, also agree that it would be a good thing to relieve the dwellings of the poor from bearing so much of the burden of maintenance of the poor. This is desirable in a sanitary point of view, and for improvement of the health of the people, as shown by an article on public health that lately appeared in the *Times*. But, further, we ought to do something to remove a portion of the great inequality that exists between the burdens of real property and personality, and still more as compared with earnings. Why should land pay 15½ per cent of direct taxation, and houses 14½ per cent, or 11 per cent, according as they are leasehold or freehold, when personality only pays 8 2-3rds per cent, and earnings 2½? It is an excess beyond all reasonable proportion. If we add the effect of mortgages it becomes more disproportionate still. The disproportion has gradually grown up, and is constantly growing larger still. Two per cent was added in 1853 by the Succession Duties. One per cent is now being added by the transfer of the turnpike roads. The three-penny education rate will add one per cent more. I maintain that it is an economical mistake to load exceptional taxation on any kind of property. It is unjust, and it is also unwise. It prevents the circulation of capital. It discourages improvements. It hinders the land from increasing its production, and so inflicts an absolute injury on the nation. But it also discourages and hinders the poor man from acquiring a house or a piece of land. I should like to see peasant proprietors, every man saving money to buy his own house and his own rod of land. I want to lighten the burdens that deter them, not to heap on new burdens to prevent them." As to measures of relief, he asked, "Why should we continue two distinct valuations, one for rating purposes, with fair deductions for repairs and expenses, the other for income tax, without any deductions at all? Why should not both be consolidated into the poor-rate valuation? I think that both householders and landowners are entitled to demand this of Mr. Gladstone, and that they should no longer be so exceptionally taxed, as he himself has shown, in their payment to income tax. Why should not also the other schedules of the income tax contribute their quota towards the poor? We have instituted a common fund for London, out of which certain common expenses are paid, and the cost of indoor relief. Extend the principle to the whole kingdom, and let Schedules C and E and the unrated portion of Schedule D supply such a common fund and bear this portion of the expense. I am persuaded that we must have larger recourse to rates on real property as the oldest and most equitable tax, in place of partial burdens on limited classes of property that grew up during the eighteenth century, and that we must endeavour to lessen the anomaly and injustice of charging twelve millions of rates solely upon net income of £93,000,000 out of the £300,000,000 of property and income liable to income tax in England and Wales, and of distributing the total £30,000,000 of direct taxation of England in these absurd proportions:—Three millions and a half on £145,000,000 income from earnings; ten millions and a half on £152,000,000 income of personal property; and fifteen millions and a half on £93,000,000 net income of real property." A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Baxter was unanimously passed.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Monday evening the 4.55 Bradford and Huddersfield train arrived at the Lancashire and Yorkshire station at Bradford three minutes before its time, going at a frightful speed, and, passing rapidly along the No. 4 roadway, was brought to a halt after passing through the wall of the porters' room. Five or six porters narrowly escaped. Mr. E. Briggs, coal merchant, of West Scholes, Queensbury, crossed the platform as the train approached, and was driven through the wall with the falling masonry. Both his legs were broken, and he is not expected to recover. There were about thirty passengers in the train, but few of them were hurt. The accident is attributed to the neglect of the guard in not applying the brake, and he has been taken into custody for being drunk. The driver made an ineffectual effort to stop the train, and, to save himself, at length leaped from it. Two goods-trains, on Tuesday, came into collision at Greenfield, about ten miles from Manchester, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The only result was a considerable destruction of the rolling stock.

COUNT BISMARCK AND FREE SPEECH.—Count Bismarck has addressed a note to the representatives of North Germany abroad in reply to the circular of Count Chasodsky. The charges and counter-charges of the French and the German statesmen cannot be weighed here. In a war such as is now being carried on, it is only too certain that gross excesses must have been committed on both sides; and we are not inclined to accept as evidence the indictment which either combatant presents against the other. One passage of Count Bismarck's note might certainly be turned against himself:—"It is not," he says, "in the intention of the present rulers of France to facilitate a restoration of peace. Consequently, they have rendered impossible the free expression of opinion in France through the medium of the press and of national representatives." What French Jacobin has been thrown into prison? Did the Government of the National Defence suppress the *Frankfort Journal*? Count Bismarck pleading for the freedom of the press and of Parliamentary deliberation affords a touching spectacle of human mutuality. But, after all, it is the free expression of opinion in France for which Count Bismarck is anxious. As to Germany, that is quite a different affair. In either country, Count Bismarck doubtless wishes Parliaments and newspapers to have the right of freely expressing his opinions and playing his game. Other liberty than this would, we fear, in his eyes be license.—*Daily News*.

OBITUARY.

DEAN ALFORD.—The funeral of the late Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury, whose death occurred on the 12th inst., after a short illness, was solemnised on Tuesday, and, owing to the general esteem in which the deceased was held, not only by the clergy, but by the citizens generally, the occasion was marked by a general exhibition of regret. The clergy and friends of the late Dean who followed his remains to the grave numbered about 200, and the body of billy included in this number was headed by the Rev. Newman Hall and several other Dissenting ministers. After the coffin had been lowered, Mrs. Alford, who with her two daughters attended the funeral, scattered some choice flowers into the grave of her late husband. The coffin, which was made of oak, with gilt furniture, bore the following inscription:—"Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury, born in London 7th of October, 1810, died 12th of January, 1871." The late Dean's grandfather was chaplain to Lord Chatham, Vicar of Curry Rivell, Somersetshire, and also "Dean" of St. Buryan's, near the Land's End, in Cornwall. His father, whose Christian name he bore, was at one time Rector of Aston Sandford, near Thame, in Buckinghamshire (the living held by the Bible commentator, Thomas Scott). According to Crookford's *Clerical Directory*, the list of the honours of the late Dean's career at Cambridge included the Bell University Scholarship, a wranglership, and a first class in classical honours; besides which, he was member's prizeman for a Latin essay as an Undergraduate in 1831. He was ordained deacon in 1833, and admitted to priest's orders by the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. George Murray) in 1834; and he served the curacy of Ampton, in Suffolk, for a year or two before taking the living of Wymeswold. He married his cousin, the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Alford, of Heale House, Somersetshire, by whom he had a family of four children—two sons, both dead, to whom memorial windows have been erected in Canterbury Cathedral; and also two daughters, the one married to the Rev. W. Bullock, the other to the Rev. H. Cruse. The late Dean was very versatile in his acquirements, had travelled much and seen much, and had read the great book of mankind to such advantage that he was never narrow-minded, but able to take his place on equal terms in all and every company. Nor was he only an author, a scholar, and a theologian; he was also an accomplished artist and a still more accomplished musician, as is shown by the facts that he illustrated with his own pencil sketches one, at least, of his published books of travel—"The Riviera," lately republished; and also constructed with his own hands an organ, on which he would play in private. Besides numerous other works, Dean Alford was the author of no less than seven volumes of "Sermons preached at Quebec Chapel;" "Homilies on the First Ten Chapters of the Acts of the Apostles;" a biographical "Memoir of (his father) the late Rev. Henry Alford;" "Hulsean Lectures at Cambridge" (2 vols.); "Prose Hymns, pointed for Chanting;" "Psalms and Hymns for Sundays and Holydays;" "Sermons on Christian Doctrine;" "Sermons on Christian Practice;" "Sermons on the Parable of the Sower;" "Village Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, the Beatitudes," &c. His smaller publications in the way of tracts, pamphlets, essays, and single sermons are too numerous to be catalogued here. He was the author of, at all events, one school-book, which shows much taste and judgment—we mean a selection of passages for translation into Greek and Latin prose and verse, which he gave to the world some years ago, under the title of "Progymnasmata." His "Poetical Works," it may be added, have passed through several editions, both here and in America; and a "Selection" from his poems has also met with a steady sale. To these we must add "The Odyssey of Homer," in English verse (1861); "The Queen's English" (1863); "Sermons preached in Canterbury Cathedral" (1863); "Letters from Abroad" (1864); "The Year of Prayer, or Family Prayers adapted to the Seasons of the Church" (1866); "How to Use the New Testament" (1866); "The Year of Praise," edited in conjunction with the Rev. R. Hake and Mr. T. E. Jones (1866). Besides these must be reckoned an infinity of contributions to magazines, &c. His last work, we believe, was a republication of his "Travels in the North of Italy and the Riviera," illustrated, as we have said, by his own pencil. The Dean was also not only a large contributor to the *Contemporary Review*, but also its editor until about a year ago, when he resigned the editorial chair. His book on the "Queen's English" contained much that was original and striking, but much that was questionable, and in it he laid himself widely open to criticism. Out of this publication arose a controversy, in which both parties dealt some sharp blows; but, as there is no certain standard or infallible judge to appeal to, the matters in dispute were never wholly adjusted. Though not exactly eloquent or successful as a preacher in the pulpit, the late Dean shone very much as a lecturer; and in this capacity his services were frequently asked and not unfrequently given, at the cost of great personal inconvenience. Perhaps the best specimen of his powers as a lecturer, and one which at the same time will serve to show the breadth of his theological, or rather his ecclesiastical, opinions, is the lecture he delivered at Liverpool, a little more than a twelvemonth ago, on the "Christianity of the Present and the Future."

DR. THOMAS MAYO.—The death is announced this week of Dr. Thomas Mayo, who was for some time president of the Royal College of Physicians. He was born in 1790; and, having gone through the usual medical course, took the degree of M.D. in 1818. In 1819 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He acted for many years as physician to the Marylebone Infirmary, and had a large private practice. Among his published works are "Elements of the Pathology of the Mind," "Clinical Facts and Reflections," "Outlines of Medical Proof Revised," "On Medical Evidence and Testimony in Cases of Lunacy, with Essays on Soundness of Mind," &c.

MARSHAL RANDON.—The *Journal de Genève* of Jan. 15 announces the death of an illustrious French soldier, Marshal Randon, formerly a Minister of War and a Senator under the late Empire. The Marshal had visited Geneva with the permission of the French Government of the Defence, in order to obtain special medical treatment for a painful disease under which he had long suffered, and which ultimately proved fatal. He was born in 1795, and served in the campaign of Russia and in the closing scenes of the First Empire. At the Restoration he, with many other officers, was left without employment; but after the Revolution of 1830 he was again called to active service, and distinguished himself in Algeria. In January, 1851, he was appointed Minister of War, but retired from that office in the following October, and shortly afterwards was named Governor-General of Algeria, in which post he remained until 1858. During the earlier portion of the Italian war Marshal Randon acted as Major-General of the Army of the Alps, but soon resumed his former position as Minister of War.

HOW LIVES ARE LOST.—On Tuesday evening an inquest was resumed at the Castle Inn, Woolwich, on the body of a man named Henry Kelly, who, it was stated, had come to his death by having fallen into the river from the ship *Lady Palmerston*, which proceeded on its way without offering any assistance to the man overboard. It appeared from the evidence given on the present occasion by the pilot, Richard Fosgate, that the greater part of the crew were drunk—in fact, there were not three sober men on board. He had been aft to see why the vessel steered so badly, and had just reached the poop when he heard a cry, "A man overboard!" He looked over the quarter, and saw deceased passing astern; he hailed the tug to stop, which she did immediately, but two watermen's boats put off from the shore, and deceased was picked up within three minutes from the time witness first saw him overboard. The captain was not on board; the ship was in charge of the captain's brother, who was below. It was almost always the case, on a vessel going out of port, to have nearly all the lands drunk, and to be obliged to take "lumpers" to navigate the vessel. Dr. Purland deposed that he had made a post-mortem examination, and found the deceased's heart diseased and very fatty; his lungs were also congested. He had no hesitation in stating that the deceased's death had been accelerated by the immersion in the water in the then severe weather. The Coroner, in summing up, commented upon the lamentable state of drunkenness which existed on outgoing vessels brought to light by this inquiry, and the jury returned an open verdict: "That the deceased's death was accelerated by immersion in the water, but whether it was due to the negligence of anyone was not proved."

MR. TREVELYAN ON ARMY REFORM.

MR. TREVELYAN, in the course of his remarks at the Birmingham meeting, on Monday night, said:—"We do not require more than 70,000 infantry for our Indian and colonial service, therefore that number are all whom we shall require to enlist for a period of seven years. Every regiment should henceforward consist of three battalions. Each battalion should consist of four large companies, of from 180 to 200 men, officered by five officers. Modern warfare imperatively demands that the unit of battle should be much larger than our company, and much smaller than our battalion. I will not weary you with the proofs of this opinion, the result of much study and inquiry in quarters where information was to be had. The Prussian companies, somewhat under-officered, are 250 strong, with five officers. In action everything depends on the captain, and 200 men are about the number who can be well in the hands of one officer. Well, then, a regiment should consist of three battalions, each containing about 750 men and twenty-three regimental officers. One battalion should consist of long-service men, and should be for foreign service; the other two should be for home service; and each company should comprise non-commissioned officers and a certain number (say ten to twenty) privates all of long service; while the ranks should be filled by men enlisted from the neighbourhood in which the regiment is permanently stationed, who, on first joining, should be drilled continuously for a year, or for the nine months which are not harvest or haymaking months; and who, after their continuous drill was over, should be liable to a fortnight's annual service at the time of the yearly manoeuvres, which should henceforward become a national institution. Good pay and a handsome retaining-fee would fill the ranks with plenty of fine young fellows. The regiments should be commanded by army colonels and majors, and the companies should each have two or three permanent army officers, supplemented during the annual manoeuvres, when the whole battalion should be called out; and in war time by men of the class of our present militia officers, who, before they earned their commissions, should serve for a year at the head-quarters of the regiment, six months at least of which should be passed in the ranks. At the rate of twenty-three army officers to a foreign battalion, and thirteen to a home battalion, our present number of officers of the Foot Guards and the Line would suffice to command exactly 110 regiments, or 330 battalions, containing 237,500 rank and file. These should be supplemented by a certain definite number of volunteers, all men of military age, and ready to submit to military discipline and obligations, commanded by officers who have given the State a guarantee that they are fit for their posts, and organised into battalions, attached each to a particular regiment. The regiments of this new army should be attached each to a particular locality, and a particular brigade, and the brigades, again, to a particular division. We should keep exactly as many generals as we want to command these brigades and divisions, and to do service at foreign stations, and no more. In the new army, rank should mean service; and when a general was past service he should retire on an adequate pension. We must have no more unattached officers of any rank whatsoever, and no more half pay, except for people who are temporarily invalided. By amalgamating the Militia and the Line, in the manner described, I do not hesitate to say that you will improve both. And you will greatly raise the standard of morality in the army. When your young soldiers are all being worked hard at learning their profession by officers who are not ashamed to take an individual interest in each man; when they all look forward to return to citizen life in full time to marry, the contagious Acts, about which we hear so much, will go the way of the punishments of flogging and branding. There is a peace party in this town. The Army-reform movement owe much to the peace party, for, however much they may love peace, they are a class who never were, and never will be, at peace with inefficiency and jobbery. They see clearly that a truly national army will be powerful for defence, but extremely disinclined to wars of ambition or party policy; and then, like men of sense, they wish to have their money's worth for their money, and they know that until we have once had an efficient army we cannot begin to economise to any purpose. When we have learned what efficiency is, and what it costs, we shall cease to be for ever spending in wrong directions. An excellent foundation for a good system of first appointment to command in the Army has been laid by the Government having thrown open civil appointments to open competition. There never was a more valuable measure carried more thoroughly and more unostentatiously. The nature of the work, and the method of doing, point it out as the handiwork of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Henceforward all Government servants will be taken by merit from the mass of our countrymen, except messengers, charwomen, and diplomatists; the latter being an exception which cannot long stand. I do not know any stronger proof of the absurdity of the idea that our institutions are being Americanised than is afforded by the fact that one of the first results of the popularising of our legislation has been to deal a death-blow to political jobbery—the curse of the United States. As for the difficulties which some people think will attend promotion by election, they will disappear when our Army is thrown open. In a well-ordered service, the public opinion of the service itself rules promotion, as may be seen in the Indian Civil Service, and still more startling in the case of our public schoolmasters, who, of all other classes, are not strictly appointed by open competition. A bad nomination to the mastership of a public school rings from one end of the kingdom to the other, and effectually prevents the reputation of it. We are told that bookworms are not soldiers. Considering that the most soldier-like corps of our army, the artillery and engineers, are officered by open competition, there is something insufferable in the assumption that physical and moral aptitudes for military service are less likely to co-exist with intellectual capacity than with wealth, interest, and social position. A young man is as likely to be brave and active if he is chosen for his own industry and ability as if he were selected because his father

was rich, his mother fashionable, or his uncle a sinecurist of long standing. The instant abolition of purchase is most important for the interest of the regimental officers themselves. The feeling about it in the nation is such that if we went to war, our first reverse (and we cannot expect unbroken success) would bring the whole system down with a run. Now, the well-known operation of a war is to lower the price of commissions almost to nothing. After the Crimean War, the interests involved might have been bought up for what was comparatively a song; and it is deeply to be lamented that our statesmen were so short-sighted, and their military advisers so wedded to what existed, that the opportunity then afforded was allowed to pass by. If, owing to the resistance of certain military men (and, if the Army was allowed to speak its mind, they would not turn out to be as they now seem), the question of purchase is deferred till the next war, officers will have most substantial reasons for regretting that they did not further the efforts that are now being made for its extinction.

THE SHAM SOVEREIGN SCHEME.—The New York papers give an account of the capture of some of the swindling firms who have been sending circulars to this country offering to supply counterfeit sovereigns in large quantities. These persons have, it appears from their books, which have been seized by the police, been making large profits—sometimes as much as £800 a day—by supplying forged notes at the rate of one hundred dollars for every five dollars of cash remitted to them. Their plan was, it appears, to obtain from all parts of the country the names of the most likely dupes, and to tempt them with circulars, stating that the forgeries were such as to defy detection, that the orders for them, accompanied by a remittance, were to be addressed to the firm as if for so many hundred cigars, and that the required quantity would be forwarded by express. In return nothing was sent but boxes of rubbish, and the victims were obliged to remain quiet or avow their own criminality. Many of the letters of persons who had thus been duped were found on the premises of the firms, and have been published, with the names in full, in the New York Sun. Among them is one from an agent of an express company offering to aid the swindlers in their operations; another is from a writer who states himself to be a member of the Tennessee Legislature; another is from a resident in the State of Georgia, who is confident he can pass off a great many among the negroes; another is from one of the keepers in a State prison, and another is from an "attorney and counsellor-at-law," in the State of Georgia, who describes himself as a member of Congress, and consequently an "honourable." The business was carried on in the most regular manner; there was a "correspondence department," a "mailing department," &c., and in one of the establishments at the time of seizure there were sacks containing about 10,000 letters from persons in all parts of the Union. The experiment of offering to sell counterfeit sovereigns appears to have been only lately tried. These coins, it was stated in the circulars, would be made of aluminium, and would be found precisely similar to gold in every respect, except that the aluminium, being one twelfth less in weight, they were obliged to be made a little thicker than the genuine coin. Their manufacture would, it was stated, be superintended by a person who worked in the British Mint for eighteen years; and they were offered at the price of £2 for twenty sovereigns, or, if a quantity were taken, at something less. How far the scheme succeeded in this country is not yet known; but, if any dupes were found, there will now be a great probability of their names and addresses being published.

THE WORKING MEN OF BURNLEY.—The working men of Burnley, Lancashire, have just issued the following address:—"Fellow Workmen,—The military class of this country are again clamouring for more men. Eighteen years ago they clamoured, and we gave them the militia. Ten years ago they clamoured for a citizen army, and we gave them the volunteers. Since then they clamoured for defences, and we spent many millions of pounds sterling in fortifying our arsenals, &c. Our Army and Navy expenses have increased in twenty years from fifteen to twenty-five millions sterling per annum, yet still they cry for more. Working men, answer them in the words of the Earl of Derby, who said, a few months ago, 'It does not follow because some of our neighbours have chosen to run mad that we are to run mad also.' We have an army of 150 regiments of regulars, 175 regiments of militia, 48 regiments of yeomanry cavalry, and 180 regiments of volunteers; total, 553 regiments of men trained for war and bloodshed. Our Navy consists of 625 vessels, 8272 guns; and the Navy Estimates of 1870-1 provide for 47,000 seamen and 14,000 marines. In 1850 the cost of our Army and Navy, including all military charges, amounted to £15,823,537; we now pay about 10 millions more, and still they cry—More, more. We spent in the ten years ending 1869 £276,133,066, and the warrior's cry is 'You are starving the services'; from 1851-2 to 1868-9 we spent on the Army, militia, &c., £286,777,368; on the Navy, £202,848,805; fortifications, £5,555,000. We paid for interest and management of our national debt £497,559,155. Total war expenditure in seventeen years, £992,740,328, or an average yearly of £58,395,490, or about £2 per annum for every man, woman, and child in the kingdom. The cry should be, 'The taxpayers are being starved to support war and the warriors.' Working men, how is your money spent? The private soldier gets 14d. a day, and we have 10,707 superior officers in the Army whose regimental pay (which is not near all their pay) ranges from 7s. to over £16 per day). We pay £256,000 to honorary Generals and Colonels to do nothing. We give full pay to 736 superior officers who have retired from the Army, and we give half pay to 1885 who also have retired, and we still have on the active list 8682 superior officers. We give half pay to 324 chief officers in the Navy on the reserve list, and we give half pay to 1186 who have retired from the Navy, and there remain on the active list 2347 chief officers; total chief officers in the Army and Navy receiving pay, 14,564. We pay one superior officer to twelve men in the Army, and one admiral to every two vessels, large and small; one captain to each

vessel with 134 to spare—nearly two commanders to each vessel beside other officers. Working men, warriors have brought poor unfortunate France to her present lamentable condition! W ask you to curb their power, or they will assuredly bring England into the same sad state. Join with us in promoting 'a High Court of Nations to settle international disputes by arbitration;' a large, mutual, and simultaneous reduction of all armed forces, with a view to the entire abolition of that great curse to humanity, standing armies. Remember, we pay more than £80 out of every £100 of taxes to war expenses, and that standing armies are ever used for the benefit of tyrants, and against the freedom of the people. This is a question to be settled by the working class, who are the greatest sufferers by war, and without whom standing armies would cease to exist."

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Patterns post-free; Dresses, carriage-free.
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R. SANDS'S SASH RIBBONS, Black,
White, and all Colours,
1s. 11d. per yard.

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Embroideries, Finest Needlework Edgings and In-
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are now offering several Cheap Parcels of SILK
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Wool Mantle Shawls, 5s. 11d. and 7s. 11d.; worth 10s. 6d. and 21s.
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SILKS, in a few Colours, at 1s. 9d. per
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WIDE VELVETEENS, bright and soft
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PATENT SEWING-MACHINES,
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Domestic Machines, simple and noiseless. Lock-Stitch, £3 15s.
The celebrated No. 2, £10.
The Original Patentees, 1 and 2, Cheap-side, and
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WAR PANIC.
CONSIGNMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
valued at £27,000.
108, Regent-street.
In fulfilment of the "Preamble" which we issued a few
days back, we have now to inform our Patrons that the im-
mense consignment of Foreign Silks has been marked off at
prices in accordance with our promise. By their kindly favour-
ing us with a visit of inspection, they will be embracing an
opportunity which we respectfully suggest will be highly
advantageous to them. BAKER and CRISP.

WAR PANIC.
CAUTION.
The frightful consequences of the war on the Continent have,
in more instances than one, been made the pretext upon which
to effect the sale of Silks that were never nearer to France than
London; thus, we are necessitated to caution Ladies to be
assured that they are really buying goods actually consigned
from Paris and Lyons by the Manufacturers to us, in conse-
quence of the unfortunate state of affairs in those cities.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

WAR PANIC.
In this very extensive collection of goods, the very
best qualities of Black Silks—such as the Cachemire de Soie, the
Drap de France, the Drap de Lyons, the Poul de Soie, the
Grosgrain de Lyons—will be found marked down to nearly half
the value.
BAKER and CRISP.

WAR PANIC.
£2000 worth of Evening Silks, from 1 guinea to 5 gs.,
Full Dress.
£2270 worth of Lyons Broché, striped, checked, and fancy Silks,
from 1 guinea to 10 gs., Full Dress, all half price.
£1150 worth of Lyons Silk Velvets, for robes, mantles, jackets,
&c., from 4s. 9d. to 12s. per yard; only half the value.
£1260 worth of Japanese Silks, in every shade of colour, in-
cluding blacks and whites, 2s. 6d. Full Dress; usually sold
at 4 gs.

WAR PANIC.
An immense accumulation of ODD SILK DRESSES,
all of which were made for this season's trade. For example:—
A Lot of Lengths of
10 yards in each, for .. 21s. 0d. 25s. 0d. 28s. 6d. and 36s. 6d.
12 yards in each, for .. 27s. 6d. 35s. 6d. 45s. 6d. and 55s. 0d.
14 yards in each, for .. 35s. 6d. 45s. 6d. 55s. 0d. and 65s. 0d.
16 yards in each, for .. 38s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 60s. 0d. and 70s. 0d.
Sent for P.O. Order to BAKER and CRISP.

WAR PANIC.
LYONS SILK VELVETS form a very prominent
feature in this Stock, and we feel assured that ladies will duly
appreciate the advantage offered in this most unusual Sale—viz.,
we shall offer Silk Velvets, 22 1/2 in., 23 1/2 in., 24 1/2 in., 25 1/2 in.,
the Full Dress.

BAKER and CRISP beg to offer the
following few quotations as a guide to the specialties above
referred to:—
No. 1. New Parallel Striped Silks, Lyons .. 25s. 6d. Full Dress.
2. New Diagonal .. Do. .. 25s. 0d. "
3. Rich Japanese Silks .. Do. .. 25s. 0d. "
4. Some marvels in Fancy Silks, Lyons 35s. 6d. "
5. Wedding and Evening Silks .. 38s. 6d. "
6. Chinese Satins 28s. 6d. "
7. Lyons Satins 38s. 6d. "
8. Second, Slight, and Complimentary
Mourning Silks 35s. 6d. "
9. Brocades de Lyons 65s. 0d. "
10. Moire Antiques, Lyons .. 55s. to 75s. 6d. "
11. Moire Antiques, in beautiful light
tints, for Dinner or Evening Cos-
tume, worth 61s. 55s. 6d. "
Richest Poul de Soie .. 52s. 6d., 3 gs. to 4 gs.
Patterns free.—108, Regent-street.

WAR PANIC.
Good serviceable Black Glacé Silks 22s. 6d. Full Dress.
Wide-Width Glacés, rich and bright .. 25s. 6d. "
Rich Glacé Silks, wide width .. 35s. 6d. "
Beautiful Glossy Silks, three quarters wide 38s. 6d. "
Brilliant Gros de Lyons, extra wide .. 47s. 6d. "
Superb Gros de France, supple as floss silk .. 55s. 6d. "
Firm and rich in quality 58s. 6d. "
Rich Silk Velvets 75s. 0d. "
Rich Genoa ditto 75s. 0d. "
340 Pieces Black Velveteens, in Full-Dress Lengths,
10s., 17s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 25s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

BAKER and CRISP'S.
THE CONTINENTAL WAR
FRENCH CURTAINS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
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Drawing and Dining Room French Leno Curtains, suitable
for the Palace, Mansion, Hotel, or Villa, in the most beautiful
Designs, 13s. 9d., 15s. 6d., and 1 guinea the pair.—N.B. These
goods will be worth double in three months' time.
Cambric Handkerchiefs.—A Cambray and a Mulhouse Manu-
facturers' Stock of these goods have been cleared the Custom
House by Baker and Crisp, and certainly if it were not for the
state of affairs in France the prices would have been nearly
double. For instance:—
Lots 1 to 5, Ladies' fine Cambric, 2s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., and
6s. 9d. the dozen.
Lots 6 to 10, Ladies' very fine ditto, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s.,
and 21s. the dozen.
Lots 11 to 20, Ladies' Hemmed Stiff, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d.,
9s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., 21s., 25s., 35s., to 60s. the dozen.
Lots 21 to 30, Gentlemen's Cambric, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.,
7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. the half dozen.
Lots 31 to 40, Ladies' China Grass, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. the
half dozen.
Lots 41 to 50 are all slightly soiled, all marked down to half
price.
Lots 51 to 70, Richly-embroidered, lace-trimmed, and other first-
class style of Handkerchiefs, including the Madeira, as worked
by the Nuns, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. the half dozen, and 10s. 6d. and
15s. 6d. each.
Berlin Wool Worked Slippers, 1s. 6d.
These goods are specially adapted to schools, shopkeepers, &c.
Groups for Customs, &c., from 2s. 6d.
Hearth Rugs and Fender-Stools, 15s. 6d.; worth 25s. 6d.
8s. 6d. free for four extra stamps.—Baker and Crisp's.
108, Regent-street.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
CONSIGNMENT OF GERMAN DRESS FABRICS.
Drap de Satine, a beautiful bright material and very durable,
makes up equal to silk, in every shade, from 10s. 6d. to 25s. the
Dress.
Wool and Silk Serge Cloths, 7s. 11d. to 7s. 6d. Full Dress.
Wool and Silk Reps, Roubaix and Cantu Cloths, 7s. 11d. to 25s.
Full Dress.
Silk Repps, all pure silk, best quality, 27s. 6d.
Lorraine and Alsace Cloths, German Cashmerettes, from 8s. 9d.
to 30s. the Dress.
N.B. All the above goods, valued at over £2000, are prices
quoted at half the original cost.
Also, Winter Dresses, London Ribbed Cloth, 10s. 6d. and 15s.
the Dress.
Kirtle Tartans, Clan Repps, Heather Tweeds, and Tailclothgarn
Costume Cloths, 8s. 9d. to 25s.
French Merinos, nearly 100 shades of colour, from 1s. 9d. to
2s. 6d. yard.
Wool Flannels, 12 yard wide, 3s. 9d.; every Clan.
Irish Poplins, every Colour, richest quality, 27s. 6d. Full Dress.
Miscellaneous Fabrics, comprising about 5000 Dresses, from
5s. 9d. to 35s. the Full Dress.
Bundles of 50 yards, odds and ends, rummage lots of useful
Materials, in lengths varying from 6 to 10 yards, from 17s. 6d.
to 20s. 11d. being only about one quarter the value.
CHARITIES.—Aberdeen Winseys, Linsey Woolseys, in pieces
of from 50 to 60 yards each, for 25s., 27s., and 35s.
The generalities in this department are:—
1. A Lot of Odd Lengths, 8 yards each, for 2s. 11d., 3s. 9d.,
4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each.
2. A Lot of Odd Lengths, 10 yards each, for 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d.,
5s. 11d., and 6s. 11d. each.
3. A Lot of Odd Lengths, 12 yards each, for 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d.,
6s. 11d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.
4. A Lot of Odd Lengths, 14 yards each, for 6s. 6d., 7s. 9d.,
8s. 9d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each.
Sent for Remittance to BAKER and CRISP, 108, Regent-street.

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The next Division is that appropriated to the Stock of
PRINTED CAMBRICS, Piques, Brillantes, Organdies, Tar-
latans, Grenadines, Mullins, &c., containing, amongst a pro-
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1stly. An extraordinary lot of beautiful Cam-
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2ndly. A lot of very superior quality ditto, at .. 0s. 6 1/2d. "
3rdly. Superb Brillantes, usually 1s. all at .. 0s. 7 1/2d. "
4thly. The Brillantes de Pompadour, all at .. 0s. 9d. "
5thly. Best quality Piques (sell for 2s. 9d.), all
at 1s. 6d. "
6thly. The Pique Blanc (for Morning Dress) .. 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Dress.
7thly. New Pattern Percales 4s. 9d. "
8thly. Jacquets du Soir .. 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 9d. "
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12thly. Beautiful specimens of Embroidered
Mullins 5s. 11d. "
200 White Embroidered Mullin and Grenadine Robes, "
7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 21s.
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£2000 worth of the highest class Table Linens, Diapers,
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Catalogues free.
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The "Globe" says:—
"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a
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The very agreeable character of this preparation has
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DELICIOUS REVALENTA CHOCOLATE FOOD,
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DU BARRY'S REVALENTA CHOCOLATE POWDER,
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DU BARRY'S PERFECTION OF PURE CHOCOLATE,
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This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit
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"Resembling mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr.
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